The New-York Times.

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OUR SOUTHERN FILES

Financial Condition of the Rebel States.

CONFEDERATE VIEWS ON REPUDIATION

The German Financiers Warned Against Negotiating Yankee Loans.

The Capture of Atlanta—Very Sour Grapes.

Rumors and Speculations About Sherman and Grant.

THE REBEL FINANCES.

ANOTHER LETTER FROM SECRETATY TRENHOLM.

The Augusta papers publish the following letter from Secretary TRENHOLM:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, C. S. A.,
RICHMOND, Aug. 15, 1864.

Campbell Wallace, Esq., President, Augusta, Ga.:

SIR: I am greatly obliged by your letter of the 8th inst., which is conceived in the true spirit of a patriot. If the people stand by the Government and encourage Congress to do their duty manfully, there is not the slightest danger about the public debt. *Our people are committing an act of great folly to be buying property of all kinds at ten times what it will bring when the war is over, while foreigners are buying their six, seven and eight per cent. bonds and carrying them abroad.* These bonds will bring more in specie when peace comes than they are bringing now in currency, and we will have to pay these strangers in full whether we wish or not; whereas, if we kept the bonds at home, we would get back all the taxes collected to pay the interest. I am trying to pay for all foreign supplies out of the profits on cotton, and we may have nothing to buy with bonds and Treasury notes but flour, corn, meat and manufactured goods and to pay transportation to railroads. If we break down under such circumstances, it will be our own fault and we will deserve nobody's compassion or sympathy.

Yours, respectfully,
G. A. TRENHOLM, Secretary of Treasury.

REPUDIATION.

From the Richmond Examiner, Aug. 31.

Property is dearer and money cheaper in the Confederacy than they ever were before in any country at any period. It follows that if Confederate independence is likely to be established and the war to be ended within any reasonable period, the rich men after its close will be those who shall have converted their surplus property at the present enormous prices into currency at its present low rates. The present Confederate debt is probably about twelve or fourteen hundred millions of dollars. If the war should end at any time when this debt shall have grown to no greater magnitude than two thousand millions, it will be easily manageable, and every dollar of it will become within a few years equivalent to specie.

The idea of repudiation is a bugaboo. In this very commercial age of ours, no nation, however exalted in rank or established in reputation, could repudiate a public debt without placing itself under the ban of national infamy, or without incurring pecuniary loss greater than the debt it shirked. *The South is composed of a very haughty and proud people, whose especial weakness of character is supposed to be a Quixotic regard for their personal honor. They are a race who could never deliberately vote themselves a community of swindlers.* It is a slander upon our soldiers to say that when they return home they will vote a repudiation of the public debt. Those brave men will have won, by years of patient toil and privation, illustrated by a long series of gallant deeds, a glory they will scorn to tarnish, and refuse to forfeit by a glaring act of dishonesty. They will reflect that the reputation of their country is still in their keeping, and that having bravely achieved the great work of independence, it would be silly indeed and quite unworthy of them to ignominiously skulk the minor task of maintaining its credit and financial honor. They will, indeed, be more interested in maintaining the public credit than in overthrowing it. *Unfortunately they will come out of the war poorer than others in world's goods; and, as property will be the subject of the heaviest taxation, they will have less interest than others in insisting upon an act of public infamy.* They will be the chief repositaries of the patriotism and guardians of the honor of their country; they will have done too much in the field to deliberately disgrace it before the world, for the purpose of avoiding a taxation which will fall heavily on property and lightly on themselves.

Nor would the Confederacy be permitted to repudiate its debt, even if it desired to do so ever so much. The announcement of peace will send millions of our treasury notes and bonds abroad. The domestic holders of money and bonds will immediately and eagerly barter them in exchange for all sorts of merchandise, and thus a considerable portion of the public debt will soon be held by the inhabitants of other countries, whose Governments will protect them in their rights. *The Confederacy will be too much enamored of peace to heedlessly rush into war with half the great Powers of the world, for the sake of avoiding an honest debt which it could support without inconvenience.*

In modern times it is only the interest on public debt that represents the burden to be borne. The interest upon the Confederate debt will be about a hundred millions a year. *To show how easily this could be paid, it is only necessary to state that an export duty of five cents a pound on cotton would more than produce the sum, and this export duty would fall upon the consumers of cotton abroad, and not upon its producers at home.* This small export duty would pay the entire interest on the public debt, and leave the other staples and property of the country free to such taxation as may be deemed necessary for sinking the principal of the public debt. Our independence will establish direct trade between the South and Europe, and we shall save the tribute and protective bounties which we formerly paid in a thousand forms to the North. This very saving will be greater than the taxes which we shall have to pay for maintaining the public debt, and will enable us to meet the taxation without feeling its burden. *Nothing is more clear than the fact that even if the Confederate debt should reach two thousand millions of dollars, it will be supported with more ease than any country ever before maintained a debt of only a third the proportionate magnitude.*

The public debt, therefore, will not be repudiated by the Confederacy for three reasons, namely: there will be no necessity for repudiation; the people will be too proud of the glory and reputation of their country thus to bring it to shame; and repudiation would not be permitted even if the Confederacy were base enough to desire it. The man who fears repudiation shows at once his ignorance of public affairs, and slanders his country.

Confederate independence having become, in the progress of the present campaign, a fact reasonably to be assumed as settled, it follows, from the foregoing obvious reflections, that investments in Confederate credits are safe. If safe, what could be more profitable than an exchange of property into money on the present extraordinary terms? Who can ask better terms in regard to the profit promised than twenty for one? * * * * *

Another source of apprehension is the further increase of the circulation under the current expenditures of the war. But this increase is much smaller at present than it has been at any time before. All foreign purchases are now paid out of the profits on cotton, and it is only domestic purchases that require the use of Treasury notes. It is expected that non-taxable six per cent. certificates authorized to be paid for produce, and the proceeds of the five hundred million loan will enable the Treasury to keep down the circulation, and possibly to reduce it. This expectation is reasonable and well founded. *We shall never witness again such an inflation of currency as prevailed last Winter.* It is possible, it is even probable, that the amount of outstanding circulation may be reduced to two hundred millions. The prospect of such a consummation must tell powerfully on prices, and those who contemplate investing in Confederate credit will find their account in seizing the present opportunity of high prices of property for executing their purpose.

If the war should not end in success, and the Confederacy should fall; *even in that very improbable event Confederate money will be worth as much in the hands of the Confederate citizen as any property.* He will lose everything by confiscation. If he holds money, he can burn it up; but if he holds lands, he will have the mortification to see the hateful conqueror in possession of homesteads which he had estimated above the credit of his country in the degree of twenty for one. After helping to ruin his own cause by his sordid distrust, he will be subjected to the infinite shame and agony of seeing the property which he prides above his country enjoyed by his enemy, become his master.

In view of the foregoing and many kindred considerations which will suggest themselves to the reflecting and intelligent, *it is certainly a matter of importance for every man to consider gravely whether he is not doing himself as well as his country infinite injury in squandering money upon property at the present monstrous prices.*

A DISAGREEABLE PECUNIARY SITUATION.

From the Richmond Examiner.

If money is not dear, it is certainly very scarce with nine-tenths of the community. If it were well distributed, the scarcity would, in a great measure disappear, and the multitude would cease to feel the pinch from which they are now suffering. But it is only abundant with those who happen to have engrossed the great bulk of it; and the public at large finds itself *in that worst of all peculiar situations—out of money, at a time when prices have reached a height never known before in the history of trade.* * * *

There is but one cure for the agony which the multitude are now suffering from this anomalous condition of affairs—*the public confidence in the currency must be restored.* To this end two facts are demonstrable: First, the Confederacy is able, and honestly intends, to support the debt now in process of creation; and second, it is the interest of the people, individually and collectively, that prices should be reduced to a moderate scale.

It is certain that the present state of things cannot be long endured; either prices must come down or money must be put forth in quantities sufficient to enable the public to pay the prevailing high prices. The latter alternative cannot be resorted to; for the public will not deliberately plunge into the abyss of financial ruin, which it has escaped with so much difficulty; *and it is more than probable a new inflation of the currency would produce a still higher rate of prices.* Some expedient must be devised for reducing prices *parri passu* with the reduction of the circulating medium.

This desideratum is beyond the scope of the Treasury's functions. It is a task which belongs to the people, and which none but themselves can achieve. The task commences with establishing universal confidence in Confederate credit; and we are very much inclined to think that it also ends there. *If the people felt confident of the solvency of the Confederacy, they would be willing to receive Confederate money at a higher rate than five or ten cents on the dollar. And it is monstrous, that while the Confederate armies are offering their lives for the cause, those people at home who have aught to sell are basely bartering the cause away at the low price of five cents in the dollar.* For a long time this depreciation was plausibly ascribed to the redundancy of money. That cause certainly did have much to do with the high prices, *but it did not have all to do with them.* An all-embracing and heartless system of speculation had engrossed all the great articles of necessity and convenience, and affixed prices to them so high that nothing on earth saved the people from ruin but the inflation which succeeded, and which enabled them to meet the demands of this extortion.

THE YANKEE LOANS.

From the Richmond Examiner, Sept. 7.

The Dutch, high and low, are investing heavily in Federal bonds. These are shipped over to Germany and Holland by the bale, and are purchased in Amsterdam, Bremen and Hamburg by the package. The price at first was about sixty cents in the dollar; but it has fallen with the fall of greenbacks to about forty cents. The Germans are said to welcome each fall as a godsend. Far from repining at the fact of having paid sixty for what is worth only forty, they take enough at the lower rate to reduce the average price of the whole to forty-five or fifty cents, and rejoice in the expectation of receiving an interest of twelve or fourteen per cent. on their capital, and a return in twenty years of a hundred for fifty, of two snug little German fortunes for one. In fact the Yankees are in a fair way of shifting their war off upon the shoulders of the Dutch—these docile and credulous people being willing to supply funds to their treasury and recruits to their armies. Germany is the most efficient ally of LINCOLN in finance, and, except Cis-Atlantic Africa, the most prolific of recruits. Without the negroes and the Dutch, GRANT and SHERMAN would be in a bad way. The irresistible United States, with their twenty millions of population, are unequal to subjugate the rebellion, except by loans from the Dutch, and recruits by the hundred thousand from the German and African races.

Of all the people in the world, the most suitable purchasers of bonds to the Yankees are the Germans. They are the best economists in Europe, and the number among them having capital in small individual amounts to invest is infinite. It is much safer for the Yankees to sell a debt which they intend repudiating to the dispersed and ignorant million than to such powerful houses as the ROTHCHILDS, the BARINGS, and the Credit Mobilier, who have political power, and can compel a settlement of their claims. Their expenditures are so enormous and their reputation for good faith so bad, that they can effect no sales of their depreciated paper in London or Paris. They have hawked it about most industriously for three years in vain; and Exeter Hall has endeavored to worry it down the throats of unwilling but most philanthropic British capitalists all to no purpose. The paper has been kicked out of every decent French and English banker's establishment with contempt; and Confederate bonds sell freely at twenty to thirty per cent. higher figures than the nominal rates at which Federal bonds are held without sale.

The last and only chance was Germany and Holland, where the great majority are infidel and Abolitionists, where money is abundant among the masses, and public loans, though taken in small individual amounts, reach to very considerable popular aggregates. The policy, too, of selling bonds to the populous Dutch was good. Having once invested largely in the enterprise of crushing Slavery rebellion, they would naturally conceive a very ardent and philanthropic desire to insure the success of the undertaking, as a means of financial security, by shipping on many thousands of their redundant men to the Yankee armies. Nothing could more heighten their joy over the emancipation of the negro than the accompanying assurance that their investment for a twelve per cent. interest and a return of capital, doubled, were secured. Accordingly, when Germany began to take bonds by the bale, nothing was more natural than for ship loads of Hessians to begin crossing the Atlantic for Boston and New-York.

But the Dutch will be swindled, and the swindle will be the grandest one of modern times. The poor Dutch understand very little about "Yankee tricks," and they are in a very fair way to be well taught in that important branch of modern commercial education. In London and Paris they have taken a few lessons, and are wiser if not better traders. The Yankees are a shrewd people, and never were known to make so bad a bargain as to pay twelve per cent. in interest by the million of dollars, and to return two for one of principal borrowed. The credulous Germans may depend upon it that there is a swindle somewhere concealed in the transaction, and that they will discover it before much of the interest is collected, and long before the double principal has matured. The English and French bankers understand the danger very well, and keep their cautious fingers well out of the fire.

What if the Yankees should determine to repudiate outright, after a few years; and should set their pulpits and newspapers to reading pious homilies on the iniquity of usury? What would the poor Germans say? The Yankees would beat them to death in preaching and writing; and how would the "usurious, avaricious, atrocious Shylocks" of Amsterdam and Bremen resist the torrent of merciless vituperation which the press and pulpit of New-York and Boston would pour out upon their heads. Here would be pictured the magnanimous Puritanic race, in a holy crusade of philanthropy, marching to set free four millions of drown-trodden black brethren; and there would be painted the sordid usurer of Amsterdam, lending money to those pious missionaries of Heaven at the unconscionable rate of twelve per cent. per annum, and an untimate return of double the principal borrowed. Would these "Dutch Shylocks" dare to coerce payment under all this contumely and denunciation, from the pious, much-injured and heaven-anointed Puritans? They would not. They would be completely crushed in the war of words, and would have no vigor or character left for a war of bombs and bayonets. The Germans are now enjoying the incalculable blessing of a reputable name and fame throughout the world; but from the moment when the Yankees should repudiate the debt which they are now running up so successfully among them, these good people would become immediately notorious over all this earth as the most unconscionable extortions, the most remorseless usurers, the most infamous swindlers that ever cursed mankind or vexed the Puritanic souls of the most exemplary race with which God ever blessed creation. The Dutch would find, to their own unsophisticated amazement, that Yankee repudiation would be to themselves—the victims of the brazen public swindle—the sudden and eternal death of their own good character among mankind. This, or something like this, will inevitably be their melancholy reward, let them send over ever so many shiploads of recruits, let them purchase Federal bonds by ever so many millions.

ATLANTA BEFORE ITS FALL.

SPECULATIONS REGARDING SHERMAN'S MOVEMENTS.

The Raleigh *Progress* of the 1st, referring to the situation at Atlanta, says:

"Some of the Georgia papers are jubilant over SHERMAN's late change of base, and are even predicting an early and disastrous retreat for him, believing that WHEELER has or soon will effectually destroy the railroads over which he gets his supplies. We would gladly accept these sanguine speculations, but after an examination of our maps and railroad guides, we are sorry to say that we cannot; but that, on the contrary, we are inclined to the belief that SHERMAN's change of position, like the late movement of GRANT before Petersburgh, is an advantage to him rather than to us. For some time his left wing has rested on the Georgia Railroad, which runs east from Atlanta, and by this change he has given up this road, thrown his left back to the Chattahoochee, north or northwest of the town, and swung his right round to the West Point Railroad, where he is fortifying. He can well afford to abandon the Georgia road, for he has raided it so effectually that the damage cannot be repaired for months, while, if he can reach and hold the Macon road, the only remaining line we have open, our army is cut off, as far as railroad communication is concerned, and we would be soon compelled to fight, probably at great disadvantage, or retreat. East Point is six miles from Atlanta. The cars for West Point and Macon leave Atlanta on the same track, but at East Point, six miles out, the roads branch, the right going to West Point and the left to Macon. Fairburn is on the West Point, thirteen miles further on and nineteen from Atlanta, and so it will be seen that if SHERMAN's left rests upon this road at a point between East Point and Fairburn, he cannot be far from the Macon road, which branches off at the farther place.

SHERMAN's object, therefore, is evidently to extend his lines from the State road, over which he gets his own supplies, across the West Point to the Macon road, thus cutting off all communication save by the Georgia or Augusta road, which he has so badly damaged as to prevent its being of any service to our Commander. The contest, then, will be for the possession of East Point, or the Macon road near that place, toward which SHERMAN is extending his lines; and instead of the Federal army being in full retreat we shall not be surprised to hear at any moment that a desperate battle has been fought or is in progress, on or near the Macon road south of Atlanta."

The Augusta *Chronicle* of the 31st has a letter dated at Atlanta, Aug. 27. It says:

"Throughout the twenty-four hours ending yesterday morning, the remarkable quiet that prevailed along the right and centre of this army, and the exemption of the city from the usual visitations of the enemy's shells, created no little wonderment, not only among the people, but also many of the army, and many were the conjectures to the reason indulged in. Early in the day yesterday, however, all were more astonished to learn that during the night the enemy had withdrawn his whole left wing, and gone, nobody knew whither, having abandoned all his works and removed all his guns. And later in the day this astonishment was increased by the intelligence that his centre had also left its position in our front, a fact that was fully established by night. The abandoned camps and works were soon filled by our pickets and skirmishers, and scouts were flying about in every direction in the rear of SHERMAN's old line, to discover the whereabouts of the missing foe; but up to this hour, Saturday noon, so many conflicting reports as to the route the enemy took, their present purposes, etc., have been brought in, that the wisest are puzzled, and speculations as why such a movement has taken place so suddenly are indulged in with much more hesitancy than usual. That the Yankees have gone, as indicated above, however, is evident; why, where to, and for what purpose, has yet to be discovered.

The Macon *Telegraph* of the 30th thinks that SHERMAN is preparing to swing from the State road altogether, and to march in force for the occupation of the Macon and Western road, just as GRANT threw himself across the Weldon and Petersburgh road. A movement from Sandtown in force, across the railroad, a little below Rough-and-Ready, would give him the head-waters of the Flint and the Ocmulgee to supply his troops in a thirsty land, and the march by the roads would be about thirty miles. Now will come the test of strategic ability, and now the question of the Atlanta campaign is to be settled in a few hours. This week will, probably, tell the tale."

The Atlanta *Appeal* speaks thus of matters at the front:

"The probability is that the Yankee troops, thus withdrawn from the position they so stubbornly held for the last few weeks, will be found extending their lines to their right, in the direction of the West Point and Macon Railroads. But few entertain the opinion that the attempt to capture Atlanta is yet given up. By the movements made up to dark last night, the Yankees had, it is true, virtually abandoned the line of the State railroad on this side of the river; but we do not infer that from this he left anything, if he purposes extending his right. But it is useless to speculate as to what new idea has entered the brain of the great Yankee flanker. Our military authorities no doubt penetrated the purpose of SHERMAN at once, and a few hours will develop his plans to outsiders, and for the present we must be content. Of the change in the situation of our own army, if any has taken place, we are not advised either from observation or information otherwise obtained, but we feel satisfied that the new strategy of the foe, be it what it may, will be met by such a practical disposition of our forces as will at least check the new move that has been, or any that may be made. One rumor very prevalent in this city is, that the Yankees are in full retreat."

The *Rebel*, published at Griffin, Georgia, twenty-nine miles from Atlanta, in its issue Monday evening, Aug. 29, says:

"The hope freely indulged in for the last few days that the enemy were falling back beyond the Chattahoochee is less promising. The indications now are that it is a bold move on the part of SHERMAN to swing the main portion of his army around our extreme left, with the hope of making permanent lodgment on the Macon road, at some point this side of East Point, thus cutting off our communications and forcing an evacuation of Atlanta, while the smaller force that he may leave heavily intrenched in our front will move, if his strategy is successful, and occupy as we come out. This is substantially the move that GRANT has been trying to play upon Gen. LEE in front of Lynchburgh, and it is not improbable that, having the supreme command, he is ambitious of determining the *rôle* of both armies. If we should be correct in our surmise, 24 or 48 hours at most will determine the fact, and, as at consequence, an engagement of the two armies mus speedily ensue, which will prove more decisive than any we have yet had."

HOW TO FIGHT HARDER.

From the Sentinel, Sept. 7.

We shall have to fight the harder for the encouragement which Atlanta has given the enemy; but a little more activity, a sterner courage, a rekindled resolve, will soon bring us to rights again. And our armies, too, must be strengthened and supported. The statistics we published the other day, show that we have an abundance of men to make and maintain a larger army than the enemy ever brought against us, or ever will. We must bring out these men. There must be no skulking or hiding, and none must be allowed. The youths who are arriving at the military age, must not be detained from the post of duty and of honor by the tricks and expedients of mistaken friends. They must be sent to the field with a father's injunction to be brave and true, and with a mother's prayer that God will preserve them, and make them sons to be proud of. The enemy are this day enforcing their draft, and conjuring their people to submit to it, by assurances from high quarters that this Confederate people, in whose veins the blood courses as proudly, and whose heart is as brave and arm is as strong as ever, is almost conquered!—nothing more being needed than to send a comparative handful more of men to crush us down, and keep us so forever! Let our country answer the libel and the falsehood by a shout of defiance, and by the gleam of their armor. Let us be ready, with our new men, for this new horde, when they come. They will come to take the places of the old warriors—the three years' men and others; will our brave boys who have been burning to be seventeen and eighteen, shrink from the contest with these? Will our reserves count it a hard thing to stand, if need be, beside our glorious veterans now in the field? We must all arouse our manliness, and knit shield to shield, and teach the braggart STANTON that the fight is but fairly begun! A thousand maledictions on the head of him, young or old, who fails in his duty to his country now! The praises of history, the reward of an approving conscience, the favor of Heaven will be his who shows himself a patriot and a man.

GEN. SHERMAN'S MOVEMENTS.

From the Richmond Examiner, Sept. 1.

The most interesting item of news received yesterday is the following dispatch from Gen. HOOD:

"LOVEJOY'S, Monday, Sept. 5, 1864.

GEN. BRAGG: The enemy withdrew from my front in the direction of Jonesboro last night.

J. B. HOOD, General."

SHERMAN may have withdrawn to Jonesboro, with the intention of remaining there until his railroad communication can be completed up for him; or he may be projecting another extensive flank movement similar to the one that has just given him Atlanta without a general engagement. He may try to throw a heavy body of his troops between HOOD and Atlanta. It is plain, from the recent operations, that it is more an object with him to throw himself in HOOD's rear than to storm positions. He no doubt reasons that, could he succeed in effecting a lodgment between HOOD and Macon, HOOD would be compelled to attack him or abandon Macon without a blow. A very few days will disclose his plans—we hope our General will penetrate them still earlier.

THE EVACUATION OF ATLANTA.

We have learned little in relation to the abandonment of Atlanta which the intelligent reader might not have *inferred* from Gen. HOOD's official dispatch, published on Monday. It appeared from that dispatch that Atlanta had been abandoned suddenly and in the night, and the inference was inevitable that everything in the shape of stores and munitions of war, except what our men could carry on their backs, had been destroyed, to prevent its falling into the hands of the enemy; stores had to be burnt, ammunition blown up. Such was the case.

We have what we deem authentic information that our whole loss in killed and wounded in the fights at Flint River and on the next day at Jonesboro, was not a thousand men killed and wounded. This fact has one bad aspect. Those fights lost us Atlanta, and the smallness of our loss in killed and wounded proves that by generalship alone the enemy got possession of the city, in defence of which HOOD had intended, as all the world knows, to deliver a desperate battle. The fact is, while HOOD thought the bulk of the Yankee army was in his front at Atlanta, it was twenty miles in his rear, on the Macon road. We hope he will be on the lookout for a repetition of the movement.

ANOTHER OF GRANT'S PROPOSITIONS.

From the Whig.

A correspondent of a New-York paper, who has been employed to write campaign documents in the shape of letters from Washington, declares Gen. GRANT has said that if he had 100,000 more men, he would do up all the fighting that is to be done in the next fifty days. This is no rumor, but an authentic verbatim report of the Lieutenant-General's deliberate belief—formed and uttered, we may remark, at the close of a Summer which has given the lie to a former proposition of the opinionated but not accurate person.

This proposition was made before the fall of Atlanta. Now that the rebellion is tottering on the latest of its numerous last legs, and its spine is not only broken, but has undergone a compound, comminuted fracture, it is to be hoped GRANT has modified his sentence of death, and diminished his reprieve at least one-half. Surely five and twenty days are enough to allow a creature so mangled and divided as the rebellion. Why grant a respite which only prolongs our torture? Has the Lieutenant-General no humanity, no heart, no soul, no bowels of compassion? Why, even a lame horse is knocked on the head to put him out of his agony. Will Gen. GRANT be less kind to a poor old rebellion which has no leg at all, and a backbone badly shattered? We hope not.

Gen. GRANT may seem wanting in tenderness to an afflicted "insurrection," but the truth is, there is a little impediment in the way of his mercy. "If," says the General, "I had 100,000 men, I would do thus and so." Pity so trifling an obstacle should impede the kindly impulse of a man so great and so good. Will not Mr. LINCOLN come to the rescue? What are 100,000 men to a monarch who has 20,000,000 at his beck, and, to say nothing of the swarms of Europe and the herds of contrabands in the disloyal States? An active and enterprising King like ABRAHAM might send his recruiting agents with dog nets into the streets of his great cities, and catch them in a single day. In that event, the rebellion would be defunct about the middle of October. and MCCLELLAN would be (pardon us) "flummuxed." The mighty King will, therefore, please forward 100,000 men without delay. Gen. GRANT, we feel warranted in saying, would not solicit this trifling number at the hands of his Government if there was not a vacuum (something larger than the mine at Petersburgh) to be filled. Of the 500,000 men who set forward gaily in the merry month of May last to conquer a peace, few remain. A series of inconvenient way-side accidents have befallen them. Some have expired suddenly in the open field in broad day-light; others have been taken ill in consequence of over exertion; others still have been kidnapped; and others yet have disappeared mysteriously. To a certain extent, their places have been filled by 100 days' men; but they are going home soon. The three years' men will follow, and that quickly. It is evident, then, that Gen. GRANT does really want at least 100,000 men. We cannot say we hope he will get them, because there is reason to fear that the Southern roads are infested with bad men, well armed, who do not permit people to pass, but hurt them in their bodies whenever they attempt it.

OFFICIAL BULLETIN.

Gen. Sherman's Position at Atlanta—No Movements in the Valley—Rapid Progress of Recruiting.

No official dispatch has been received later than the following, which appeared in our edition of yesterday:

[OFFICIAL.]

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10—9 P. M.

Maj.-Gen. Dix:

This department has received dispatches from Gen. SHERMAN down to 10 o'clock yesterday morning. His army is concentrated at Atlanta, his troops in position and well. He says WILSON and STEADMAN are stirring WHEELER up pretty well, and hopes they will make an end of him as GILLEM did of MORGAN. The weather is beautiful and all things bright.

No recent intelligence has been received from Mobile.

No movements are reported in the Shenandoah Valley, or in the Army of the Potomac.

Recruiting is progressing vigorously in most of the States.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Friday, Sept. 9—Evening.

The batteries on the right and centre of our lines kept up quite a lively fire to-day at intervals. The noise made by the cars, as they passed toward the front, attracted the attention of the enemy, and they endeavored to interrupt the operations of the road, but without success.

Among the regiments whose term of service is about expiring, is the Eighth New-Jersey. It has lost a large number of men at Chancellorsville, Gettysburgh and elsewhere. Maj. HEALY has been in command during the campaign and has been wounded seven different times; none of his wounds were, however, of a serious character. New-Jersey will, doubtless, give these veterans such a reception as is due their bravery and the important services they have rendered.

The Richmond *Examiner* of to-day contains a dispatch from HOOD's army, dated Sept. 7, which says: "Yesterday our advance drove the enemy from Jonesboro, and recaptured the hospital, containing ninety of our wounded. SHERMAN continues to draw back toward Atlanta, for the purpose, it is reported, of strengthening the works on the eastern, western and southern approaches thereto."

Fifteen hundred will cover our losses from all causes in the battles and skirmishes of last week. The army is now in fine spirits.

SATURDAY, Sept. 10—A. M.

At a point of our line just west of the Jerusalem plank road, occupied by the Third Division of the Third Corps, the pickets have been so close together that they could converse without difficulty. On a part of this line, and some distance in the rear of their advance, the enemy had thrown up a line of slight works, with the intention, it is supposed, of falling back to them when occasion might demand. It was determined last night to drive them back to this line, and thus strengthen our own. About midnight, when all was quiet, the division was formed in line of battle, and the picket line being reinforced, was ordered to advance. The rebels were evidently not prepared for such a movement, as they were completely taken by surprise, and nearly the entire line captured. They made every effort to retake the lost ground, but did not succeed. Our men now occupy the line, and are securely intrenched. We took about 100 prisoners, while our own loss was very light.

Desultory firing has been kept up in that vicinity all the morning, and the enemy evidently feel sore at being so taken by surprise. Some of them called out to our men, saying: "That was a cussed mean Yankee trick, anyhow; but we'll pay you up for it before long."

W. D. McGREGOR.

THE WAR IN TENNESSEE.

Gen. Rousseau Concentrating his Forces—The Country full of Straggling Rebels—Dick Taylor Reported to have Crossed the Mississippi—Wholesale Conscription by the Rebels.

NASHVILLE, Saturday, Sept. 10.

Dispatches dated Pulaski, Sept. 9, to Major R. H. POLK, A. A. G., state that Gen. ROUSSEAU concentrated all the forces of Gens. STEDMAN and GRANGER and his own at Athens, Ala., and moved toward the Tennessee. Gen. MILROY has returned to Tullahoma.

The cars will reach Columbia this evening, (10th,) coming North, the railroads being all right South.

The country is filled with strolling bands of rebels, who have straggled from their command, and also with portions of the Tennessee Brigade, which was disbanded for thirty days.

A report has reached Gen. STARKWEATHER's headquarters that the rebel Gen. DICK TAYLOR has crossed the Mississippi and joined FORREST, for the purpose of enlisting in West Tennessee and recrossing the river.

A scout just arrived from Savannah, Tenn., says all males between the ages of 15 and 45 have been conscripted in Mississippi. The country was full of stragglers.

The loss in Gen. STARKWEATHER's brigade was very small.

Raid on a Plantation.

CAIRO, Saturday, Sept. 10.

The Vicksburgh *Herald* says that 150 rebels, under Capt. MCNEIL, made a raid on WILKINS' plantation, near Goodrich's Landing, on the 25th ult., and carried off seventy mules and horses, 200 negroes, killed the plantation-guards and burned the stables.

Capture of a Blockade-Runner.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, Sept. 11.

The steamer *Robert Morris*, Capt. BARRETT, arrived here to-night, twenty days from New-Orleans. She reports that on Thursday last the steamer *Keystone State* captured a fine blockade steamer, the *Elezey*, and sent her into Beaufort.

Robbery at Rhinebeck.

RHINEBECK, N. Y., Sunday, Sept. 11.

The office of the American Express Company here was entered by burglars last night, the safe broken open and robbed of $1,800.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, Sept. 8.

The Democratic State Convention in session here have nominated the following gentlemen:

For Presidential Electors—Judge White, Hon. Joseph Hamilton, Hon, Henry P. Barber and Hon. John T. Doyle.

For Congress—Ex-Gov. Downey and Hon. James Coffroth.

Resolutions were adopted indorsing Gen. MCCLELLAN's nomination and the platform on which he received it.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Sept. 11.

EXCHANGE OF NAVAL PRISONERS.

Lieut.-Commander WILLIAMS, late of the United States steamer *Powhatan*, who, with others of the naval service, was captured a year since in the boat attack upon Fort Sumter, came North a few days ago upon a forty-five days' parole from Mr. MALLORY, Secretary of the Navy of the Southern Confederacy, to effect an exchange of himself and thirteen other naval officers captured at the same time. The exchange has been effected, and Commander WILLIAMS remains North. The others are expected to return within a few days, in exchange for a like number about to be sent South. The parole and exchange were made upon the suggestion and request of Secretary MALLORY.

THE MOVEMENTS OF CORTINAS.

Advices from Mexico, just received, indicate that the recent movements of CORTINAS are not by any means decisive, or of the importance which has been attached to them, but are to be regarded simply as raids upon isolated detachments of French troops upon the extreme outposts of Gen. BAZAINE's army, the principal object of which is robbery and plunder.

NEW NATIONAL BANKS.

The following National Banks were established yesterday; First National Bank, Lockhaven, New-York; First National Bank, Leominster, Massachusetts; First National Bank, Lowell, Massachusetts; First National Bank, Joliet, Illinois; the Blackstone National Bank, Boston, Massachusetts; the National Bank of Redemption, Boston, Massachusetts.

DEATHS OF NEW-YORK SOLDIERS.

The following deaths of New-York soldiers were reported to-day: Squire Goodrich, M, Second Artillery; Alvin Tupper, F, Fourteenth Artillery; Thos. Edwards, F, Second Artillery; Henry W. Faxon, M, Twenty-fourth Cavalry.

NATIONAL BANK CURRENCY.

The total issue of National Bank currency for the last week was two millions ninety-three thousand six hundred dollars; total, forty-seven millions one hundred and fifty seven thousand three hundred and fifty dollars.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Sept. 11.

A CASE OF RESTITUTION.

Gen. SPINNER, the United States Treasurer, yesterday received a letter, of which the following is a copy:

"Please put into the Treasury the inclosed six dollars, the excess paid me as a witness at a Court-martial in a neighboring city. The Acting Quartermaster knowing the fact that I had come and was about to return the same day, made out an account for me which he said was correct and usual, paying for an additional day for coming and another for going. This sum in itself is no object to the Treasury; but if it be the means of drawing the attention of the Government to the like abuses in this department of the public service, it may save hundreds of thousands of dollars."

UNACCEPTED BIDS FOR THE NEW LOAN.

Among the unaccepted bids for the new loan there were two amounting in the aggregate to over six millions, at from 3.37½@3.75 premium, and another for $1,400,000 at from 3.07@3.37½.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN.

The subscription to the seven-thirty loan for the week was $3,156,000. Total to date, $32,137,450.

THE HIGHEST RATE OF ALL.

A party of citizens of New-York subscribed together for $500, offering ten per cent. premium, the highest rate of all.

Arrivals in the City.

Gen. Arnold, of the U. S. Vols., arrived in the City on Saturday afternoon, dining at the Astor House, and subsequently proceeded to the house of a friend in the upper portion of the City, where he will remain for a few days.

His Honor Wm. G. Fargo, Mayor of Buffalo, and friend, Mr. B. Peck; Hon. Caleb Cushing, Boston; Hon. John Stryker, Rome, N. Y.; and Count Gurowski, from Long Island; and O. Ladue, Little Falls, N. Y., are at the Astor House.

Com. S. Nicholson and D. Smith, U. S. Navy; Dr. B. Abrams, New-Orleans; Capt. Bevet, U. S. Army, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Capt. Ingram, Delaware, and T. B. Howard, California, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Senator Sumner on Peace.

This gentleman, in a recent Faneuil Hall speech, talked thus:

"These criminals," meaning the the Democrats of the North, "are nothing else than unarmed guerrilla bands of JEFFERSON DAVIS, marauding here at the North. [Loud cheers.]

They cry out peace; but, fellow-citizens, are we not all for peace? Sir, are you not for peace? Are not all of the honored gentlemen by whom I am surrounded for peace? For myself, peace is the longing sentiment and passion of my life. Not FALKLAND in the bloody days of the English civil war cried out peace, peace, peace, more fervently than I do now. The day begins with me, continues and ends with this aspiration; but it is precisely because I am thus determined for peace that I now insist at all hazards that this rebellion shall be crushed and trampled out totally, entirely and utterly, so that it shall never again breed forth in blood. [Loud cheers.]

Therefore, in the name of peace and for the sake of 'good will among men,' promised us by the angelic choir, I do now insist that this rebellion shall be so completely annihilated that it shall leave behind it no relic or remnant which may become the seed of any future war."

FROM NASHVILLE.

Atlanta Fallen, a Joy but not a Surprise—Brilliant End of a Magnificent Campaign—Wheeler's Work and what it Wrought—Effect in Nashville—What is Needed to End the War.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Monday, Sept. 5, 1864.

Atlanta is ours. The thunder of cannon from the capitol and from Fort Negley at 4 o'clock P. M. of Saturday confirmed intelligence reaching the city on Friday evening somewhat suspiciously via Cumberland Gap and Knoxville. Though the news afforded the liveliest joy to every Union heart here, it came upon us with very little of the startling element, occasioning indeed surprise only in a moderate degree.

The result we had long considered certain. We had suffered hardly a doubt to cross our minds that complications might arise to cause SHERMAN to let go his throttling grip on the doomed city and force him to fall back from the position so grandly won, and so determinedly held. The news, therefore, found every sensible person fully prepared to receive it. It was a thing of course, and if the joy springing from the tidings were a little less vivacious than the unexpected fall of some rebel stronghold, such as Charleston, would have awakened, if suddenly announced, it was none the less hearty on this account. The lugubrious visages of the many here in sympathy with the rebellion told the passer-by how SHERMAN's success had caused the "iron to enter their souls." The importance of this grand triumph of our arms might be seen as plainly in a rebel's scowling, chop-fallen face as in the sparkling, often tearful, eye, accompanied by the warm grasp of the hand and fervid utterances of grateful satisfaction, marking those, every pulsation of whose hearts is in truest sympathy with whatever honors the flag and strengthens the Union.

And what a marvelous campaign has this been, in truth, culminating in the capture of Atlanta, after so many and so great toils, sufferings, sacrifices and successes. From the setting out of the army in the early part of May, to the occupancy of Atlanta, its progress has been marked almost incessantly by the roar of cannon and the rattle of musketry. It has been forced to fight its way forward step by step, toward the goal it aimed to reach. No sooner was one formidable obstacle overcome than another more frowning and terrible uprose to arrest it. All were forced to yield to its indomitable prowess and energy, till arriving before the very walls of the haughty city which flaunted defiance in the faces of the "invaders," it seemed that the desperate resistance it met must now put a period to further advances. The rebels proclaimed this, their Northern sympathizers and allies hoped it, the timid and mistrusting feared and were ready to believe it. SHERMAN and his heroic legions have disappointed all of them bravely. And in becoming master of this stubborn and defiant traitor asylum, has not only accomplished what the campaign promised, and by a series of achievements having few parallels in history, but has struck a blow at the rebellion, which, in its crushing effect upon it, is hardly inferior to what the fall of Richmond itself would produce. Let Mobile follow Atlanta, as it will be very likely soon to do, and the rebellion in the Gulf States, as well as those bordering them on the North, is virtually over.

The operations of WHEELER in the vicinity have given Nashville a pleasant excitement during the past week. He was reported in the early part of the week but a few miles off, between Murfreesboro and here, and approaching Nashville, with a large force, *of course*—say 10,000 troops—"breathing out threatenings" and destruction, if not against the city, at least against its vast depots of provisions and stores, which the past month have snugly gathered.

The tidings had an "electric effect," as the papers say. If the good people here did not, one and all, whisper "the foe, the foe—they come, they come," with lips quite as white as those of the frightened fair at "Belgium's capital," it was because, no doubt, they felt WHEELER to be less terrific than NAPOLEON. There was, however, the "mounting in hot haste the steed," with other preparations indicating that danger from WHEELER and his prowling marauders might really be near. The troops in and about the town were duly marshaled and posted. Batteries were got in position to command the approaches to the city. The convalescents in the hospitals were given the opportunity to volunteer, and swell the defensive force that, in case WHEELER were joined by FORREST and RODDY, as was deemed not unlikely, might break and beat back their united commands, however numerous. The "Invalid Corps" of volunteers from hospitals proved a large one, for the brave boys, some of them hardly recovered, had a mind and a heart for this kind of work, and rushed forward at the welcome sound of fife and drum to help Nashville out of her "crisis." The employes from the Quartermasters' departments were called upon to contribute muscle and sinew, in lieu of disciplined valor, in the emergency. Great squads of them were paraded through the streets to appointed rendezvous, where they might be "armed and equipped as the law directs," and drilled as the exigency demanded and might allow. In their work-day dress, coatless in many cases, with marks of hard toil in hot weather stamped upon them, trudging along with the air of enforced martyrs, going to render the State service because they couldn't help it, and die in the last ditch only if they must, they presented a bizarre, semi-comical appearance, that amused the onlookers hugely.

But the crisis was got through without sacrifice to these improvised conscripts. They were called to shed no blood, as it proved, and to lose none. The threatening enemy did not approach the city gates, nor come within reach of its guns.

"Brave General ROUSSEAU, he did go
With Yankee troops to meet the foe;"

and meeting them six or eight miles from the city, routed them, and continued to drive them back and further off, till all sign of danger vanished, and the redoubtable Quartermaster men, their heroism vindicated, returned to their wonted peaceful occupations.

The truth is, WHEELER's design was rather to injure railroads than towns. He aimed to sever the communication between Nashville and Chattanooga, and in this was partially successful—cutting the road at several points, and arresting the trains for a few days. The hurt, however, has been already remedied, and to-day trains leave for Chattanooga, and will hardly be molested. The fall of Atlanta will probably give fresh speed to WHEELER's worn horses in rejoining HOOD's army, which must stand sorely in need just now of whatever forlorn hope may be within calling distance.

The fall of Atlanta is a blow to universal Copperheadism, not less than to "our misguided Southern brethren." What makes the rebellion writhe in agony is sure to distort the visages of Northern sympathies with rebels. If VALLANDIGHAM and WOOD, and RICHARDSON and WICKLIFFE and POWELL, the master-spirits at the recent Chicago Convention, could prevent a solitary additional triumph of the Union and the Government; nay, if they could witness a rebel victory a week, till the Presidential election at least, who can doubt, that they and their confrères, would hail either occurrence with unmitigated satisfaction and delight. Whatever aids them in prostrating an Administration which aims to bring an honorable and beneficent peace to the land in the only effectual way by crushing the rebellion utterly, is welcomed with open arms—even though the country is humbled and armed treason exults. And these are the men who appeal to the people for succor and support. The people are preparing their response. They are not void of understanding. They know in what the true honor, dignity and safety of the country consists. When the time comes, they will express their convictions on these points with an emphasis that will make their meaning clear. Let our armies go forward in their heroic course, and strike till the last armed rebel succumbs. There is no other way to end the war than just this, and the people are too clear-sighted not to see it, and too patriotic not to pursue it. We shall have peace then, with a Union and country worth living and glorying in—and the grand fruits of the triumph will well repay all that the bitter struggle has cost.

C. V. S.

THE CHICAGO NOMINATIONS.

Ratification Speech by C. L. Vallandigham, at Dayton.

The views of VALLANDIGHAM on the Chicago platform and the Chicago nominees, are a matter of general interest, and we therefore give those views as set forth in his speech at the ratification meeting at Dayton, Ohio. We must add, however, that since those opinions were set forth, the following telegram, which is certified as authentic and correct, has been received, and, therefore, he is placed in an entirely new position since the speech was delivered:

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Saturday, Sept. 10.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM arrived here yesterday, en route to Pennsylvania, to address the people of the various places; but meeting Gen. McCLELLAN's letter of acceptance, he promptly authorized the Democratic Chairman of Ohio to withdraw his name from the appointments in Ohio, and returned home. The peace men have determined to maintain their integrity, and will soon call a meeting to determine their course of action.

Correspondence Cincinnati Commercial.

DAYTON, Wednesday, Sept. 7.

The Copperheads of this place held a ratification meeting at the Court-house last night, to which they turned out in full force, over one thousand persons being present—making, in point of numbers, a very respectable political assemblage, to be composed exclusively of citizens of Dayton. The great object of the gathering was to hear Mr. VALLANDIGHAM give an account of his stewardship while at Chicago, and tell the Confederate Democracy why he became so enthusiastic over McCLELLAN's nomination, as to be the individual to move that it be declared unanimous.

MR. VALLANDIGHAM'S SPEECH.

As your representative in part of the Chicago Convention, I am here to-night to render briefly an account of my stewardship there. Of the importance of that convention I need say nothing. Only let me say that in numbers, in character, in dignity, and in ability, it was fully adequate to the purpose for which it assembled. I do not exaggerate—nay, scarce even do justice to that body of men—when I say it was the grandest convention assembled on this continent since 1787. He must be an able man who would undertake, singly and alone, to criticise the action of that convention, especially if he professes to belong to the party which it represented.

The convention was emphatically not only a peaceable, *but a peace convention.* [Applause.] It assembled and sat in harmony, and declared the present public sentiment of the United States, and, unequivocal in its language, it has explicitly declared it. Denouncing the war as an experiment and a failure, and charging to its account all the oppressions, wrongs and outrages committed by the Administration for the past four years, as well as the injury to the material prosperity of the country which has followed, it demands, as the sentiment of the people of these United States, that immediate efforts be made for the cessation of hostilities, to the end that there may be a convention of the States, to restore peace to the land upon the basis of a Federal Union of the States. This is its proclamation. It was a Union Convention, and it declared unswerving fidelity to that Union. It was a peace convention, and speaking in the name of more than twenty millions of freemen, it demanded peace, after a failure of the experiment of war, whereby to restore the Union. Next after this — but first, before I proceed, let me say that no man among the earnest advocates of peace, from the beginning of this war to this hour, has in any formal public declaration demanded more than that convention has declared. It ought to be satisfactory to every man in the land. [Cries of "It is."] It meant peace, and it said so. [Applause.] It meant, and it means now, that there shall be no more civil war in this land, no increase of taxation, no augmentation of the public debt, no more conscription, no more enlistments, no more bounties, no more shedding of blood, no more violations of the Constitution, no more arbitrary arrests, no more suppression of newspapers, no more putting down of freedom of speech, but a return of the days of peace and prosperity in the land. [Applause.] This is the entertainment to which we, and all of you, are invited. We bring you back again to the time of your fathers—the times when your own eyes saw, whereby your own hearts were gladdened. This is what it promised, just the antagonism of that which is held out to you by the supporters of ABRAHAM LINCOLN. They would serve up to you war. They would fall down and worship before Moloch. They demand your first born as a sacrifice, [A VOICE—"See them in hell first,"] and a war no longer pretended to be for the restoration of the Union, [cries of "that's so,"] but only to compel ten millions of people to abandon a social and domestic institution which has existed from the beginning in these States. [Cries of "d——d Abolitionists."] Without distinction of party, the convention held at Chicago hold out to you one and all the promise of a return of the good old days of the republic—such days as you saw in the olden times. That is its declaration. Next, for it deals only with living issues, it warns this Administration that should the experiment of interference by force and arms with the election in the border States, adhering still to the Union, or in any of the States, be attempted by this Administration, the Democratic party, and the men who act with it, will resist it with all the means in their power. Seeking peaceably, at the end of four years, to thrust out of power an Administration which has abused it, it demands that by peaceable means and unobstructed, it shall be permitted to work out that good deliverance. It speaks it with the voice of nearly two million votes representing twelve millions of men, women and children of the country. It meant, and means, precisely the full significance of the words in which the declaration is made. All else, the platform deals only with that which is of immediate concern to the people.

So much for this platform—one which ought to be acceptable to the great mass of the people, as it speaks the present sentiment of the people. It is admitted by the demand for five hundred thousand more; by the impending draft, threatening to drag from their homes half a million more of men, that this campaign must last one year longer at least—with what promise answer among yourselves. The fatal delusion which has so long obscured the vision of the people has at last been dispelled—that in twenty days or three months, six, nine months, one year, two, three, four or five years, the objects of this war, be they what they may, can be accomplished. *No longer will the cry of victory again rouse the spirit of war in the land. No longer will proclamations, directed to the clergy, to be read in your churches, to be published in your newspapers, to be flashed by the telegraph all over the land, wake up that fiery spirit of war which once ran rampant over this land.* Ah no! Instead of that, the hearts of the people are inclined to peace. Whether that clergy return to the fold from whence they have strayed or not, let me say that the men, women and children of the land are now ready, in humble adoration before Him who sits upon the great white throne, to exclaim, joining in the song which angels in sympathy sang when the star of Bethlehem appeared, "Peace on earth, good will to men." [Applause.] This is the sentiment, and of that you have ample evidence. The four proclamations of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, urging you to give thanks in every variety of language, and addressed to everybody, except "to all whom it may concern" [laughter]—I believe that is omitted [laughter,] have not struck an answering chord in the hearts of the people. These hearts no longer vibrate to the clamor of war. [A VOICE—"No, be ——, we want pace."] If he imagines that he can prevent the masses of his own party, who are wearied of this war, tired of debt and taxation, tired of conscription and drafting from rushing headlong to that party which promises them they shall be released, in part, at least, from those evils, he is greatly mistaken in the signs of the times. [Applause.] He may thunder them forth every day—the father of proclamations as he is [laughter]—but they are of no avail. He cannot arrest the swift current which is sweeping these people toward peace.

I have now spoken of the convention, its members, its character, its work as indicated in the platform, and now a word as to candidates. You know that the distinguished General, gentleman and patriot, who was nominated almost by acclamation by that convention, was not my choice, as he was not yours. As a representative, had my own private sentiment been otherwise, I would have been obliged to oppose him. In obedience to the expressed judgment and wishes of those whom I represented, I did offer such opposition as a member of a convention, seeking peace and harmony, could, with propriety, offer. You know the result. True, I had no personal objections to Gen. McCLELLAN—none. I had known him since the beginning of this war—knew him to be a man who loved his country, and one who had laid down the only theory upon which a war of coercion could at all be prosecuted with the slightest prospect of success; one who had consented to sacrifice a high and honorable position rather than yield up his opinions upon that subject—one in whose heart a military ambition and an honorable ambition—honorable, certainly, in him—is uppermost. But he yielded the first place in the command of the armies of the United States rather than yield to what he believed to be a violation of the Constitution of the United States. I had seen all this—saw him calmly go into retirement with Christian resignation, with heroic firmness, and bear all the insult, the calumny, the oppression that was poured out upon him, because he dared do what he thought was right. He might have been mistaken as to the mode of accomplishing his purpose. Time has proven that fact. But he had but one object from the first, and to that he adhered to the last—the maintenance of the Constitution and the restoration of the Union.

Why did I oppose his nomination? Only because he was supposed to be, previous to that convention, the representative of the idea of coercion and this war. Divested of that, there is not a man in America more fit for the choice. There is not a man whose personal character, whose morality, whose attachments to the principles and whose obedience to the precepts of Christianity—a man whose devotion to his country—a man who in every sense of the word is a gentleman—I say there is not man in any respect above or beyond Gen. McCLELLAN. [Applause.] On that platform, then, henceforth, calling for the agencies of peace, and a resort to the instrumentalities through which our Government was originally founded, I can yield to him the support which here I have pledged, and I call upon you, one and all—every man who calls himself a member of the Democratic party—every conservative man in the land—every man who is weary of the policies of this Administration—to unite in that cordial and hearty support. [Applause.] It costs me no effort to yield it now—no sacrifice, but if I were obliged to sacrifice anything but principle—if Gen. McCLELLAN were my personal enemy, a man that I dislike and held in abhorrence, yet, as the representative of that great party which is seeking to save this country, he should have my support for the purpose of turning out of power the man who dishonors the White House, and the men who, like the Goths and Vandals, have polluted the capital of my country.

I am not here for an elaborate eulogy of the Democratic candidate for the Presidency. I accept him as presented by, and support him to carry out—as I know he will carry out—the doctrines and principles enunciated in that convention, which are now the demand of the people of the United States. While we will adhere to the last extremity to the Union of these States upon a Federal basis, he is committed—and he is a gentleman, and will carry out every pledge—I say he is *committed to resort to peaceable instrumentalities to secure that end.* I need not argue that question before this people—not only not before men of the Democratic party, but not even before men of the Republican party, who hold no position, have no contracts, and no selfish motives to bias their judgment. [Applause.]

The times demand that they who hold power should be ejected from their high places. The popular demand is for a change of administration—a change for the purpose of bringing back the Union, and bringing peace to this divided and distracted land. Who will falter? What patriot will fail now? Who will bring up his personal preferences and prejudices, and bigotries, and preconceived opinions in regard to any other question? For myself upon this new policy, these peaceable means, I am ready to unite with every man in this broad land, who will consent to sacrifice his former party ties, his former opinions, his views in the past as to the possibility of accomplishing the work by war, and unite in making this change of administration. The inducements are all before you—everything that can appeal to the human understanding or touch the human heart. What have they to offer on the other side? Why is it the people of this land should again support ABRAHAM LINCOLN, and put him in the Presidential chair again: What has he done to merit your confidence, that, for four years more, you should give him the power he has so outrageously abused? Do you want more debt, more taxation, more depreciation of currency, more conscription, more blood, more discord, more war? [Cries of "No, no," and "To —— with them."] Then, why vote for LINCOLN, who is the representative of all these? [Cries of "We won't do it."] I said, upon this stand, some two weeks or more ago, that if a man were presented by the Democratic party, who represented the idea of a vigorous prosecution of the war—thereby forfeiting his claim to the name of Democrat—I should not support him, because every consideration which impels me, as it should impel every lover of his country, to oppose ABRAHAM LINCOLN, in my judgment, should impel you to oppose any such candidate. [Applause.] I repeat it to-night. *That convention has met every expectation of mine. The promises have all been realized.* In harmony it met; it discussed its measures; in harmony it parted, and in harmony it will achieve a victory in November next. [Applause.]

That Gen. McCLELLAN will accept the nomination with the platform, and that these policies shall govern his administration, I have no doubt. And accepting them, then, with a united party, a strengthened party, an immense band of devoted patriots, who stood in the midst of persecution four years, from the beginning of this war—in arrest, in imprisonment, in bastiles, in exile—[cheers]—have firmly dared to maintain their position, with the addition of thousands, yea of hundreds of thousands, who were formerly the supporters of Mr. LINCOLN, and are now ready to unite with us, to swell the grand aggregate; a mighty host will go forth, conquering and to conquer. [Applause.]

I came here to speak plainly, as is my wont. I came here not for any mere display of enthusiasm, seeking to evoke none, and to resort to none of the clap-traps of public meetings. I prefer that your deliberate judgment shall be reached. I prefer instead of the noisy turmoil of an ordinary popular assembly, there should be that calm, earnest, anxious listening to the words which the speaker, in whose purpose you may have confidence, shall utter before you. You have everything at stake that any people ever had from the beginning of the world, and the choice is to be made—either four years longer of such scenes as have ruined this country, broken down the Constitution, dissolved the Union, sent forth two millions of your sons to slaughter, made every State south of Mason and Dixon's line, and north of it, too, the scene of fraternal bloodshed—piled up a mountain-weight of taxation, and a mountain-weight of public debt—which have filled your prisons with men who have been thrust in there for political opinion—which have made your own castle no longer secure—[cheers]—for when the gray twilight gathers round you and you seek the security of your homes and hearthstones, your hearts tremble lest some miserable minions of the Administration should invade it and drag you to a bastile, there to remain at the pleasure of ABRAHAM LINCOLN. If you would have these things four years longer, have your currency and your country and yourselves ruined—vote for ABRAHAM LINCOLN. The past is behind you—ready to be pondered upon by every one of you. He who runs may read. There is the record of ABRAHAM LINCOLN written in blood against the sky. The very angels in Heaven cry out against it, and the very devils in hell send up their fiendish shouts of exultation at a prospect of a more vigorous prosecution of the war. Before you is peace, restored Union, maintained Constitution, public rights and private rights made secure, quiet at home, quiet in the land, currency sound again—not worthless paper, but gold as you had it in former times, and bank paper convertible at your will into gold—no more increase of taxation, no more augmentation of the public debt—no more dragging of your children from their homes to the battle-field to be offered up a sacrifice that negroes may be free. [Applause.] Look on that bloody picture, and then look on this—the sorrow of war, a war debt, taxation, slaughter, conscription, depreciated currency, and all the evils that affect this country—is borne in the hands of ABRAHAM LINCOLN. Will you follow it? [Loud cries of "no."] On the other picture, the white banner—not the emblem of cowardice, as you are told! Ah, no! But the emblem of that peace, to secure which the Son of God came down from Heaven, and consented to be born of a woman, to be laid in a manger, and offered up, finally, a sacrifice upon the Cross. [Applause.] It is the emblem of that peace applied now to this land, drenched as it is with fraternal blood. Behold it in the hands of GEORGE B. McCLELLAN. Will you follow it? [Cries of "we will."] Will you follow it, rather than that other, bloody and black? Choose you then for whom you shall vote. Who shall be entitled to your suffrage?

Of the candidate for Vice-President, [cries of "Hurrah for PENDLETON,"] I need not speak. You know him. His voice has been heard here. He is a gentleman and a scholar—a patriot and a statesman—a man who has served faithfully, and with credit to himself, in the councils of the nation. *He is one who has been from the beginning an advocate of peaceable instrumentalities,* through which we may be able to maintain the Constitution, secure public liberty, and reconstruct the Federal Union of the States. * * * * [Applause.] One word I have for the moneyed men, especially the bondholders of this country. I have always repudiated repudiation. I am upon the record against repudiation in times past, when the public debt did not reach the magnitude it has now, but always with a reservation that the last ounce would break the camel's back. [Laughter.] Have we reached that critical point? Ask yourselves. You who sit in your banking-houses—you whose wealth consists in bonds "not subject to taxation," and the interest of which is payable in gold and silver. Ask yourself, is this debt to go on increasing, as it has increased since Mr. LINCOLN came into power. Already it mortgages one-half of the real and personal property of this country. Ask yourselves if this debt shall go on increasing, and if the people mean to vote away all their prosperity, in order that you may live and grow rich in the interest of "bonds not subject to taxation?" Did the still small voice never whisper to you anything on the subject? The debt may yet be paid, grinding and burdensome as is the taxation yet to be imposed upon the people to do so. But if this war is to be continued, if we are to place ABRAHAM LINCOLN again over the heads of these people, be warned in time—the debt will never be paid. Your bonds will not be worth the present price of Continental money. [Applause.] I speak it as a warning—not as a threat. I say it again, and I again repeat, that there is a point beyond which the people of this country will not go. Now, if you want your bonds paid—your interest paid—if you want security in this property—vote for GEORGE B. McCLELLAN, support the Democratic nominations, put an end to this war—stop the increase of that debt, which will bring down by its accumulating weight the whole fabric of debt in repudiation. [Applause.]

Now, we expect to elect a Democratic President. [Applause.] That is my deliberate opinion to-night. *Three or four months ago I would not have given the snap of my finger for our chances,* but such is the change in public sentiment in this land. I see the signs written in the sky—I see them in the hearts and countenances of all around me, all over the land—not in the West only, but in the East—in New-York, Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, yea, even in New-England herself. Light arises in the East. We expect to elect a Democratic President. The responsibility of administering this Government will be upon him. He will be assailed, not as those who now support him have been assailed for the past three or four years. Whence will come this cry of repudiation? I speak now to capitalists. Whence will come this cry of repudiation? From the men who are bound to stand by the Government, and administer it and execute its laws? Oh, no! It will come from the very men whom you are aiding now to elect ABRAHAM LINCOLN. We shall defeat them, and then every demagogue who now belongs to the Republican party will take up that, because it will be believed to be as popular a cry as was war in 1861. In the house of your friend you will be wounded unto death. Be entreated in time, then. Look to your interests if you do not love your country. Regard your pocket if you care nothing for the Constitution; warded in time, act in time. We present to you a man against whom you cannot utter a breath of suspicion. They tell you he arrested the Maryland Legislature. I do not know of any one that has an especial right to complain of that except they who have shouted and exulted over arbitrary arrests—some of the men who secreted themselves in the cellar opposite my residence eighteen months ago may have some—that class of men who have cried out that not enough were arrested, but who knowing there is to be a change of Administration and McCLELLAN is to be next President, may have, like other sinners, a fearful looking for of the judgment to come. [Laughter.] It does not lie in the mouth of any of the supporters of ABRAHAM LINCOLN to talk about arbitrary arrests. I might claim a monopoly upon that subject, but it is one upon which I rarely speak. I did not come here to talk of personal assaults and personal grievances. The day of reckoning will come. I postpone it all. Daybook and ledger are locked up until first my country is saved, and *then these accounts will be produced and placed in the hands of the people's collecting officers, and you shall pay to the uttermost farthing.* But first we have a country to rescue from ruin and misrule, and until that great work has been accomplished, every day, every hour of my existence, every thought, all that is dearest to me shall be yielded up cheerfully and freely, until upon the 8th of November, or the morning of the 9th, when the sun shall rise to record a country about to be redeemed, regenerated, and disenthralled.

Gov. Seymour in the West.

A SPEECH AT MILWAUKEE, WIS.

After the adjournment of the Chicago Convention, it seems that Gov. SEYMOUR went further West. On Sept. 1 he made a speech in Milwaukee, Wis., from which the following are extracts:

"A point of time has arrived when it is the constitutional duty as well as the constitutional right of every American citizen to inquire whether it is for the public interest to continue the war, and to sit in judgment upon the conduct of the Federal Administration. That duty we cannot escape. That duty we must meet, in a spirit of patriotism, of candor and honesty; we must meet it boldly. In that spirit I now address you. I would not denounce this Administration for casual acts of wrong. I would not condemn it because its members have erred in judgment. But I denounce it because I believe it has entered upon a settled policy dangerous to the welfare of the country. Looking at its policy in that light, it is my duty to denounce it freely and boldly.

Why is that Administration now compelled to make a new demand upon us? It proposes to put down the rebellion by two powers—the power of policy and the power of the army. That it has failed is not the fault of the army. All over our country, by the banks of our rivers and along our sea shores, the multitudes of new made graves attests its devotion. There is no man who will stand up and denounce the conduct or courage of our soldiers. The lines of marches toward Atlanta and Richmond are paved with their bodies. In the history of the world there has never been a more deadly conflict waged by valiant men than during the present Summer. It would be a libel upon our army to assert that it has not done all and more than all to that has been expected of them. Why is it, then, that we have not succeeded?

Having reviewed the policy of the Government he said:

The result of the coming election involves the liberties of our country. It is to decide whether you are to be safe in your own homes and by your own firesides, and there is no greater national trouble than that which penetrates the home and reaches the fireside. Greater questions, graver questions, questions which come more directly home to the hearts and interests of men, have never been submitted to the people for their arbitration. And in their decision, that which is for the interest of Democrats is also for the interest of Republicans.

We believe we are to triumph in the contest. No man can doubt this who saw what I saw in Chicago. It was the largest number of men my eyes ever rested upon. Three years ago, when I last visited Wisconsin, labor was hopeful and cheerful. I saw your prosperous husbandmen turning up the sod in your fields. I saw the mechanic happy at his bench. The frugal laborer was content with his wages and his fare. Man cared nothing for the light taxation assessed upon him under a good government. Go where I might, I saw the evidence of public and private prosperity. Three years have passed away. You have given up to war one-half the number of your young men capable of bearing arms. In your workshops, and on your farms labor is no longer cheerful. Men are told that they must leave their homes; that they must abandon the plow in the furrow; that they must turn away from the spindle and loom, and devote themselves to war. Mothers and sisters are in trouble by the family hearth, and when there is trouble there, there is no happiness in life. Under the policy of the Federal Administration this is not to be the last draft upon you. When I said to the officers of the Administration that a man enlisted from my State for three years ought to count as three men for one year in the coming conscription, I was told that the proper credit would be given in the next draft to be made.

Now, is there no mode by which the people can be protected from these frightful sacrifices, and the Union be saved? In God's name, are there no means by which we can save the lives of husbands and brothers? We mean to save the Union. For three and a half we have tried war in vain—in vain, as I believe, because of the policy of the Government. That policy has tended to prevent, and not to restore the old Union. I ask my Republican friends to think considerately upon the circumstances in which we are placed. We battle for you as well as for ourselves. When we shall gain power again, there is no right we ask for ourselves we shall not secure to you. We have been deeply aggrieved, as we feel, by the policy of our rulers. Our rights have been infringed upon. The freedom of speech and of the press has been denied us. The sacredness of our homes has been impaired. We could not behold the fearful despoiling of our country going on without a feeling of humiliation. This division of our people among themselves pains me. But here I pledge myself, that if a Democratic Administration come into power, and you, my Republican friends, shall have reason to complain of these wrongs, I will fight to the death to preserve to you these rights which have been denied to us. Though my opponents make the pulpits of the land the source of deadly aspersions upon me, I will take my stand at their doors and give my blood to maintain their right to do so. * * *

We propose to elect to the Presidency a patriot, a soldier, and a Christian too—GEORGE B. McCLELLAN. Every soldier says that he is a humane man, a patriot, and we all know that he is a forbearing man under the infliction of injustice. We have named him because we believed all could support him. We have shown our Republican friends that we can meet them part way. It was our duty to take a man whom, having been in the service of the Administration, Republicans could support. The only objections made to him at Chicago was that, in obedience to the behests of the Administration, he had gone too far. We nominated him that we might restore prosperity and peace to the people. For eighty years the Government was administered by conservative men. They preserved its unity and its concord. We had peace and our country was an asylum for the oppressed of every land. Our Republican friends at Chicago four years ago, did not mean to instigate this national strife. They did not want civil war. God forbid that I should charge them with that intention. But their views tended to strife, and such was the consequence, as we then believed. We had read that meddling leads to strife, and we believed the safest policy was to observe the old adage and "mind our own business."

Gov. SEYMOUR's address concluded with prophecies of the direst ruin and distress if the Democracy should be defeated in the approaching election, and of halcyon days of prosperity, if they were successful.

Departure of the Guards from Canada.

From the Montreal Daily Witness, Sept. 7.

The arrival of the Guards in this country, now more than two years and a half ago, was under circumstances so exceptional in themselves, and the status of the battalions in the British army such, that their advent here was hailed with an interest never to be forgotten. If so signal were the circumstances of their coming amongst us, not less so was their departure last evening. Soon after four o'clock large numbers of persons of all ages, and both sexes, were wending their way towards the river, and the barrack gates in St. Sulpice and St. Paul streets were beset by crowds of spectators.

At the time we now speak of, the battalion of Grenadier Guards, and the 1st, 2d and 10th companies of that of the Fusiliers were paraded in the barrack-yard, the former under command of Col. DE HORSEY, and the latter under Col. AUTCHIESON. Of course, access to the barrack-yard by civilians was forbidden, but St. Paul-street along the line of the barracks, and stretching towards Jacques Cartier Square, was becoming filled with those who were anxious to see them emerge from the gates for the last time in all the pomp of military show.

The stalwart pioneers were near to and facing the gate, and at a few minutes before 5 o'clock the word to march was given, when the whole, in heavy marching order, debouched on to St. Paul-street, the band of the Thirtieth Regiment playing the "British Grenadiers," the pipers of the Fusiliers also playing before the corps to which they belonged. Maj.-Gen. LINDSAY and Aides were in front, and as the men marched along the narrow streets, their hands were being continually seized by some acquaintances taking a hearty leave, and bestowing their good wishes. They moved at a rapid pace from Jacques Cartier Square, and proceeded to the wharf, the grenadiers forming in column opposite the steamer *Montreal*, and the three companies of the fusileers moving toward the *Europa*, moored at the foot of the Jacques Cartier peir. The sight at this moment was exceedingly fine. Not less than twenty-five thousand people could have been assembled to witness the embarkation and departure. The revetment wall and street, from the Bonsecours Church to near Custom-house-square, were covered with spectators, and the wharf and ramps leading thereto, and every window, dooring and even the tops of unfinished buildings, and some river craft, were covered with eager gazers. On the hurricane deck of the *Montreal*, Gen. WILLIAMS and aides were waiting to receive the battalions, and the space before the steamer being kept clear by police and sentries, the embarkation of the different companies was rapid. The men on getting on board divested themselves of the bearskins, and in forage caps soon covered the steamer, and were employed looking at the vast multitude on the wharf and on shore, and making many last friendly recognitions.

At 5:45 o'clock, the *Montreal* began slowly to move into the stream. A cheer then ran like a *feu de joie* along the crowd, and was taken up by those on board. The fife and drum band of the Guard played the appropriate airs "Home, Sweet Home," "Auld Lang Syne," "The Girl I Left Behind Me," &c.

As soon as the vessel's head was turned downwards this was resumed, and amidst such acclamations, and the waving of hats and handkerchiefs, she dropped rapidly down the river, those on board receiving the cheers of the Sixtieth Rifles from St. Helen's Island, and those of the Thirtieth, whose band played the "British Grenadiers" as the vessel passed the barracks. In a quarter of an hour the *Europa* moved off from the Jacques Cartier Pier in the same manner, amidst the demonstrations of the crowd, which then rapidly dispersed.

Severe Storm at the West—Great Flood and Much Damage.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* has the following account of the damage caused by the flood in Ohio on Saturday and Sunday last:

"At a point where the Little Miami Railroad leaves the Little Miami River, a few rods above Red Bank, one of the tracks was washed out on Saturday night. The night express passed at about 11 o'clock, and shortly after midnight the rain began to fall in torrents, and soon the work of the men proved to be puerile against the foaming, dashing flood, that came rushing impetuously down from the hill tops. An instant, and the other track was compelled to open a passage for the furious tide.

At 'Danger's Crossing' the bluffs are very precipitous, reaching to the height of one hundred feet more or less. At that point there is a deep, sharp ravine, down which no water is seen to flow except during the wet season, or for a brief period during and immediately following a heavy rain. The railroad culvert there is about five feet in diameter, and is thoroughly substantial; but on Sunday night so much rain suddenly fell that the stone and floodwood came down in such quantities as to choke up the culvert, and turn the immense volume of water along the gutter between the railroad bed and the bank, and it poured over the tracks immediately into the river bed, until a weak place, about one hundred yards above the culvert, gave way, and produced the break. The spot had been before badly washed out by high water in the river, and so repaired by piling in timber, stone and gravel, as to be thought entirely safe. But the rain on Sunday night was so far unprecedented that no foresight could guard against such a flood.

The damage done to the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad was probably greater than that to any of the other roads centering in this city. At several points between Cincinnati and Hamilton, the track was washed away a few yards in extent, but a few miles north of the latter city the principal break occurred. A large stone culvert and about three hundred feet of the track were carried away by the irresistible force of the water. The earth had no doubt been loosened by the rain of Saturday, and it only needed the storm of Sunday night to complete the destruction of the work.

A very great amount of damage was done in the smaller streams in the vicinity of the city, and at different points in the country, much of which, in the isolated cases, was inconsiderable, but when taken in the aggregate, materially increased the sum total of the loss caused by these terrific storms.

The damage to the Hamilton County fair grounds was very severe. A bridge on the Compton road, near the farms of Messrs. KOEHLER and BOGEN, in Springfield township, was destroyed.

A bridge over Cummins' Run, near Millcreek, was broken in the middle and carried off the abutment by the sudden rise in the water, which increased in energy and volume at a rate unprecedented in the history of Southern Ohio.

Altogether, the storms of Saturday and Sunday nights, as regards electric display, heavy thunder, the long continued and enormous quantity of rain that fell during the comparatively short periods, were most extraordinary."

Guerrillas on the Mississippi.

ATTACK ON THE LANCASTER NEAR NATCHEZ.

From the New-Orleans Era, Aug. 24.

We learn from Capt. BROADWELL, of the steamer *Lancaster* No. 4, which arrived on Monday morning from Vicksburgh, that on Thursday morning last, about 7 o'clock, on his upward trip, his boat was fired into from Ellis' Cliffs, 15 miles below Natchez.

About twenty shots were fired from four pieces of artillery. There were also 500 cavalry, supposed to be from Woodville. Three cannon shots struck the *Lancaster*, one passing through the ladies' cabin, one below in the after part of the boat, and one through the chimney, but without doing much damage. No one was hurt.

The steamer *Metropolitan* was known to be on her way up the river with United States troops, and would have to pass the point where the *Lancaster* was fired upon, and a gunboat was dispatched to convoy her up.

ARREST OF A NEW-YORK RECRUITING AGENT AT CHATTANOOGA AS A REBEL.—Yesterday morning, on the arrival of the train from the front, "there might have been seen," not the stereotyped "solitary horseman," but a dignified and fashionable looking pedestrian, wending his way toward the Crutchfield House. Arriving there, his patrician demeanor and *recherche* surroundings and make up, naturally attracted considerable attention. All the quid nuncs and everybody else were on the *qui vive*, as to who could be the distinguished stranger. One rather nervous and excited young gentleman with fair hair and large eyes, was heard to say that the new-comer was, at the very least, a rebel Major-General in disguise. The entrance of his name on the book was the signal for a general rush to the clerk's desk.

The signature was simply "J. G. ——, Atlanta, Ga." Atlanta! Anything more significant? Just now a couple of "shadows" might have been seen hovering around, exchanging mysterious, significant glances. They at once decided that the hour for a *coup de main* had arrived. Nerving up their courage and pluck to the utmost tension, they approached their victim and summarily arrested him. Explanations were out of the question. They triumphantly marched him off to the office of Maj. WELCH, Provost-Marshal. A very short investigation revealed official documents, fully proving the distinguished mysterious stranger to be the regularly accredited agent of the State of New-York for recruiting in the seceded States. About this time the "shadows" silently disappeared from view, and their intended victim made his way once more to partake of the hospitalities from which he was ruthlessly withdrawn.—*Chattanooga Gazette.*

THE PENNSYLVANIA OIL COMPANIES.—A table giving a list of one hundred and two Oil Companies, with a capital stock, the number of shares, the prices asked and bid, and the dividends declared, is published in the Philadelphia *Commercial List and Price Current.* The nominal capital of these companies exceeds $52,000,000! Of the whole number of companies only twenty-four have declared dividends. The *Commercial List*, which has devoted much attention to oil matters and is good authority on the subject, also gives a list of the oil refineries in Pittsburgh, their capacity and owners' names; likewise a list of all the oil companies of Philadelphia, location of office and name of President and Secretary, similar in style to the table of Mining Companies given some time since in the *Commercial Bulletin.* The *Commercial List* also gives a description of a few of the companies who peremptorily refuse to inform the public of what their assets consist, and are therefore set down as worthless. The excitement in these stocks lately, as well as the sales, have been unprecedented. The excitement runs high all through the oil region, parcels of real estate frequently changing hands at a high valuation; but in the estimation of those concerned all this is only a faint premonition of what is to come. The present production of oil is estimated at 6,000 barrels per day, and from present appearances the large number of new wells going into operation will enhance materially this aggregate.

A CAR PICKPOCKET SHOOTS HIS VICTIM.—On Saturday night, a young man named THOMAS A. TAYLOR, of No. 253 Greenwich-street, was riding on the front platform of an Eighth-avenue car, when he observed three men enter the vehicle. They rode about three blocks up the avenue, when one of them rudely pushed against TAYLOR, and immediately jumped off the car. TAYLOR at once discovered that his watch had been stolen, and jumping from the car pursued the man whom he supposed had taken it. After running some distance he overtook and seized the thief by the neck, whereupon the latter turned, drew a pistol, and shot TAYLOR in the forehead, just above the nose. Fortunately the wound received is not fatal, the ball passed upward and produced only a flesh wound. The thief made his escape. The Ninth Precinct Police have a description of him in full, and he will doubtless be taken into custody.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—SEPT. 10, 1864.

$20,000 U. S. 6s,'81..C.	108⅜	150 Erie Railway....	107⅞
80,000 do........	108⅜	100 do.......b30	108⅜
50,000 do........	108⅝	100 do........	107¾
32,000 do........	109	100 do.......b10	107⅝
5,000 U.S.5s,10-40s..C.	96⅞	100 do.......s10	107⅜
4,000 do........	96⅞	100 do........	107⅛
47,000 do........	97	200 do.......s40	107
62,000 Treas. 7 3-10 N.		200 do.......s30	107
Oct. & April..	112	100 Hud. River R....	119
40,000 U.S. 6s,1-yr.C..	94	400 do........	119⅝
5,000 Ill. War Loan..	99	250 do........	119⅜
10,000 Ohio & M. C.b30	46⅛	300 do.......b30	120
10,000 do........	45⅝	200 do.......s10	119¼
1,000 do........	44⅞	400 do........	119
4,000 Hud. 2d M. S.F.	125	100 P.Ft.W.&Ch....	109¾
4,000 M.C.8sCo.1stM.		100 do........	109⅜
Sk. Fd. B....	126	100 do.......b30	109⅝
1,000 C.&N.W.Int.Bs	101⅛	200 do........	109⅜
1,000 C.&N.W. 1st M.	99	700 Reading R.....	132
2,000 T.&W. 1st M.Ex	103	600 do........	131⅝
1,000 Clev. & P.4th M	85	100 do.......s10	131⅝
5,000 P.Ft.W.&C. 1st..	122⅜	50 do........	131⅜
20,000 Amer. Gold....	237	100 do.......s32	131⅝
100 Canton Co.......	34½	275 Mich. Central R..	133⅜
250 do........	34	1000 M. S. & N. I.....	83
50 Penn. Coal Co.....	195	100 do........	82⅞
350 Quick. Min. Co....	81⅝	200 do.......s30	81⅞
100 do.......b5	82	200 M. S. & N. I. G....	146
100 do.......b20	82⅞	20 do........	145
600 Cum. Coal Pr...b5	61	100 Ill. C.R. Scrip....	128
200 do........	60⅞	200 Cleve. & Pitts..b30	111⅝
400 do.......b5	61⅝	100 do........	111
100 do.......b10	61	300 do.......s40	110⅝
200 do........	61	5 Cle., Col. & Cin R.	110
150 Mariposa M. Co....	43⅝	5 Chic. & N. W.....	53
100 do.......b30	44	400 do........	52⅞
400 do.......s30	43⅞	200 do........	52⅞
500 do........	43⅝	100 do.......b30	53
100 Atl. M. S. C....	186	300 do.......b30	52⅞
100 Wyom.V.Coal.....	62	300 C. & N. W. Prf.....	86
100 do........	51	500 do........	86⅛
100 Consolidated Coal		500 do........	86⅞
Co. of Md.....	61	500 do.......b30	87
100 do........	62	500 do........	87⅞
400 N. Y. Cen. R.....	128⅛	150 do.......b5	86⅞
100 do.......s30	128⅜	5 Chic. & R.I. R....	109⅝
100 do........	128	200 do........	108⅞
100 do.......s30	127⅞	500 do........	108⅝
50 Del., L. & Wes.R.	245	50 Little Miami......	143
50 To. & Wab.R......	66⅜		

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

$10,000 Ohio & M. C...	46⅜	300 M. S. & N. I.....b5	82⅛
5,000 do.......s3	46⅛	300 do.......s3	82
200 Cumberl'd Coal..	61	700 do.......c	82
100 do.......b10	61⅛	200 do.......b3	82⅛
100 do.......b3	61⅛	100 do.......s5	82⅛
100 do........	61⅛	200 do.......s5	82
100 Quick. M. Co s10	81⅞	100 Ill. Central.....b3	128⅛
200 Mariposa M. Co..c	43	200 Cleve. & Pitts....c	111
100 do........	43⅛	600 do........	111
100 do.......s10	43	100 Mich. Cen. R..b10	132⅞
400 Erie Railway....c	107	100 do........	132⅞
400 do.......s3	107	200 Chi. & R. I.....s3	108⅝
800 do........	107	200 do........	108⅝
200 do.......b5	107⅛	100 do........	108⅞
700 do.......b3	107⅛	100 do.......c	108
1000 Hudson R.R..s30	118	300 do........	108
100 do.......c	118	300 Chic. & N.W....s3	52
200 do.......c	117⅞	200 Chi. & N. W.Pr s3	85⅝
200 do.......s3	117⅞	400 do.......b3	85⅝
1100 Reading R........	131⅞	100 do........	85⅝
200 do.......b3	131⅛	100 P., Ft. W.& C....s3	109
1200 do.......b3	131⅞	200 do........	109
300 do.......s3	131⅛		

FIFTH-AVENUE EVENING STOCK EXCHANGE.

$20,000 Amer. Gold....	219	500 Mich. Southern....	80⅛
40,000 do........	220⅜	600 do........	80⅜
45,000 do.......s3	220⅛	100 do........	80⅝
5,000 do........	220⅜	300 do.......s3	80⅜
10,000 do........	220⅜	200 Rock Island R....	107
300 Erie R........	106⅜	100 do.......b3	107⅛
500 do........	106⅝	200 do.......s3	107
300 Hud. Riv. R.....	115⅝	100 Chi. & N. W....s3	51⅛
100 do........	115⅝	500 Chi. & N.W.Pr..b3	84⅞
200 do........	115	100 do........	84⅞
200 Reading R.....s3	130	100 P., F. W. & C.....	108
200 do........	130	100 P., F. W. & C...b3	108
200 do........	129⅞	5,000 O. & M. Cer.....	45
400 do........	129⅝	100 Canton Co.......	33⅞
1800 do........	129⅝	500 Cumberland......	61⅝
200 Mich. Cen. R.....	132	100 Quick. M. Co.....	81⅝
100 Ill. Cen. R......	127⅛	1100 Mar. Mining Co..	42⅝
10 do........	127	200 do.......s3	42⅝

MONDAY, Sept. 12—A. M.

The Secretary of the Treasury has announced the remainder of the 6 ℔ cent. Gold-bearing Loans, not otherwise reserved for the conversion of the outstanding 7-30 ℔ cents of 1861, at the rate of 104 ℔ cent. and upward. The bidders at 104 ℔ cent. precisely will not receive the full amount of their offers, owing to the large combination bids at 104.03 ℔ cent., and the numerous smaller offers above that point and up to 105 ℔ cent.

The Loans of 1861-64, made to fall due uniformly in 1881, and recognized in Common at the Stock Exchange, as the 6 ℔ cent. Gold-bearing Stock of 1881, half yearly interest, January and July, are as follows:

Issued in Spring of 1861....		$18,415,000
To Associated Banks, Aug., 1861....		50,000,000
In reserve for 7-30's..........	$140,000,000	
Not yet issued to Aug. 30, 1864....	71,599,800	
		68,400,200
New Loan, June, 1864......	$75,000,000	
In reserve Aug. 30, 1864......	31,742,700	
		43,257,300
Issued to Aug. 30, 1864......		$180,072,500
Awarded Sept. 10, 1864......		31,742,700
To issue on 7-30's, after Aug. 30....		71,599,800
Total Loans of 1881......		$283,415,000

Assuming our telegraphic figures of the 9th and 10th insts. to be correct, the following awards will certainly be made:

	Amount.	Rate.
First National, N. Y., and Associates	$5,000,000	104.03
Second Boston and Associates....	4,250,000	104.03
Livermore, Clews, & Co., N. Y....	2,200,000	104.03
Vermilye & Co., N. Y....	1,600,000	104.03
First N. Phila. and Associates....	2,000,000	104.03
E. W. Clark & Co., Philadelphia and Associates....	1,000,000	104.03
Jay, Cooke & Co., Washington..	2,750,000	104.03
First N. Washington and Associates....	612,000	104.03
Drexel & Co., Philadelphia....	700,000	104.03
Drexel Brothers, Philadelphia....	200,000	104.03
Stuart N., New-York....	500,000	104.03
Ninth N., New-York....	500,000	104.03
Third N., Syracuse, N. Y....	136,000	104.03
First Winslow, Lanier & Co., N. Y....	200,000	104.03
Widows' and Orphans' Fund, New-York....	200,000	104.03
Total....	$21,850,000	104.03
Park Bank, New-York....	$800,000	104.15
Corn Exchange Bank, N. Y....	340,000	104.15
Phelps, Dodge & Co., New-York..	200,000	104.02
Pittston Bank, Pennsylvania....	180,000	104.30
Bowery Savings, New-York....	300,000	104.38
Philadelphia Bank....	200,000	104.62
Bank of State of New-York....	250,000	104.15
First N., Hartford....	175,000	104.25
Huntingdon, Norwich, Conn....	100,000	104.40
First N., Portland....	310,000	104.25
Stimson, Frink & Co., N. Y....	110,000	104.30
Colgate & Hoffman, New-York....	80,000	104.02
Winslow, Lanier & Co....	100,000	104.25
Tradesman's Bank, New-York....	50,000	104.01
First N., Buffalo, New-York....	55,000	104.40
E. T. Hillyer, Hartford....	60,000	104.01
Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, Philadelphia....	106,000	104.25
Corn Exchange Bank, Phila....	60,000	104.18
First N., St. Paul's, Minn....	50,000	105.00
Market Bank, New-York....	50,000	104.50
J. Caswell & Co., New-York....	50,000	104.50
Clarkson & Co., Philadelphia....	50,000	104.12
Total large bids, above 104..	$25,606,000	

The bids not reported in the above list will, according to the telegraph, carry up the amount bid for over 104 to nine-tenths of the whole sum to be awarded; leaving about $3,000,000 to be awarded at 104. It is not stated how far the bids at this point will have to be scaled, though later dispatches in another part of this morning's paper may afford further particulars. The total bidding at all figures is reported to be $72,762,750, about 800 proposals being sent in; some of the largest of the number representing from 50 to 150 different parties each, and in all descriptions of sums, from $500 to $500,000. The stock of 1861, of which the new awards will form a part, has already recovered the 1½@2 ℔ cent., in the open market, which it lost on the announcement of the additional Loan.

The Trade of the past week was but moderately active in Foreign and Domestic Merchandise from store. The Import entries of the former is nearly four millions in value, but we notice that the bulk of the fresh Dry Goods entries passed into Bonded Warehouse. The fluctuations in Gold and violent decline near the close of the week unsettled the Corn Exchange, besides adding to the tameness of the General Merchandise trade. But the Export Clearances of Produce are nevertheless kept up on a liberal scale.

The Stock Exchange ranged dull for the Railways through most of the week, and left off on most descriptions lower than Saturday week. The Money market worked steadily and the impression, after the success of the New Loan, is that the supply will be easier in the open market, as the Loan is to be settled for in 5 ℔ cent. Legal Tenders, which, since the 1st of June, have been dead weight at Bank, and will be immediately succeeded by 6 ℔ cent. Legal Tenders of smaller denominations for the Army, Navy and other Government disbursements. The apprehension of a tight Money market on the first announcement of the New Loan was, that as the Money was understood to be wanted chiefly for Army disbursement, the Banks could not conveniently stand a draft for twenty-five or thirty millions of ordinary Greenbacks. This fear now will be wholly relieved. The whole issue of Coupon Legal Tenders outstanding at the close of August, was $78,973,422, while the entire proceeds of the New Loan, including the premium, amount to only $33,000,000.

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

American Gold Coin....	240@243⅜@218@222½
U. S. 6 ℔ cents., 5-20 years....	110⅞@111⅜
New-York Central....	128@127⅞
New-York and Erie....	107⅞@106⅜
Erie Preferred Shares....	108⅜@107⅜
Rock Island....	108⅛@107
Michigan Southern....	82⅛@80⅜
Michigan Central....	133⅜@132
Toledo....	124@124
Illinois Central....	128⅝@127
Hudson River....	x-d 121⅜@115
Cleveland and Pittsburgh....	110⅝@111
Fort Wayne and Chicago....	109⅜@108
Chicago and North Western....	52⅛@51⅛
Almaden Quicksilver....	82⅛@81⅝
Mariposa Gold....	39¾@44@42⅝
Cumberland....	60⅛@61⅝
Reading....	132⅜@129⅞

There was another heavy fall in the Gold Room on Saturday, the effect, in part, of the heavy cash sales by a leading German firm of Brokers in Exchange-place on Friday. These sales were in amount, $1,750,000, and nearly the whole sum came on the Street. A good many of the small *Bulls* were either unable or unwilling to carry this sudden additional weight on the market, and, of course, made resales at the best going rates. Other operators on the *Bear* side, accepting the heavy cash sales referred to as the evidence of growing distrust among the large actual holders, or the sign of private political or military intelligence favorable to the Government, pressed their *short* contracts. And the result was an additional decline of *twelve per cent.*, that is from 234½ to 222½ per cent. since 4 o'clock on Friday. There is yet no export demand for American Gold Coin worth notice. Some small parcels of various descriptions went to Europe by the steamer on Saturday, $145,000 in amount. Later Street sales of Gold were made at 220@218 ℔ cent., but the price at the Evening Exchange partially recovered.

It was assumed for granted on the Street in the forenoon that no offers under 104 ℔ cent. would come in before reaching the entire $31,500,000 Loan of 1881. The Stock is selling at the equivalent of about 106 ℔ cent. net; that is 108⅞@109 ℔ cent., including 72 days' Gold Interest from 1st of July. The other Government Stocks were firm. The Railways dull in the forenoon, and weak at the close of the Street dealings. There was only one session of the Stock Exchange.

The following quotations were made as compared with 4 o'clock on Friday; the General Market, with the exception of Government Stocks, being dull. The Evening Exchange lower on Erie, Hudson, &c.

	Frid.	Sat.		Frid.	Sat.
U. S. 6s, 1861....	108⅜	109	Mich. Central....	133⅜	133
U. S. 5-20's....	111⅛	111⅛	Mich. Southern..	82	81
N. Y. Central....	128⅜	127⅞	Illinois Cen....	128⅛	127⅝
Erie....	107⅞	106⅞	Pittsburgh....	111⅞	111
Erie Preferred..	108	107⅝	Fort Wayne....	109⅝	109
Hudson....	119⅛	116⅝	Rock Island....	108⅛	107⅝
Canton....	34	33⅞	Reading....	132⅝	131⅛
Treas. Cer., new	94	94	Quicksilver....	81⅞	81⅝
Toledo....	125	124	Cum'land Coal..	60⅝	61
Northwest....	52⅞	52	Mariposa....	43⅞	43
Ohio & M. Certfs	46⅛	45⅛	N. West Pref....	86⅛	85⅛

The following bids were made on Saturday for the City Bank Shares:

Merchants'....	109	Bank of the Republic.	102⅜
Mechanics'....	110	Bank of N. Amer....	105
America....	131	Irving....	100
Phœnix....	105	Metropolitan....	115⅜
Commerce....	106	Import. & Traders'..	100
American Exchange.	116	Park....	136

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s 1887....	115	Pacific R. guar....	88
N. Y. Cen. Subscrip'n.	106	Al. & T. H. 2d In....	83
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76....	130	Chi. & N. W. Int. B'ds.	100⅜
Erie 1sts, '68....	110	Chi. & N.W. 1st....	99
Buff.N.Y.& E., '77....	112	L. & W. Bds....	110
Hud. R. 1sts '69....	110	Del. L. & W. 1sts....	114
Hudson R. Bonds....	101	Tol. & Wab. 1sts....	108
Harlem 3ds, '68....	106	Gal. & Chi. 2ds....	108
Mich. C. new 1st '83....	135	Clev. & Tol. S. F....	113
Chi. B. & Quincy....	126	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3ds..	96
N. Ind. Goshen L....	100	Chi. & Pitts. 3ds....	106
Atlantic & G. W....	104	Chi. & Pitts. 4ths....	86
Mich. S. & N. Ind. S.F.	112		

Saturday's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer, United States, New-York, was as follows: receipts, $723,151 87, including for customs, $218,000; payments, $1,919,774 97; on account loan, $64,000; balance, $18,688,224 48.

The Import entries of the past week amount to $3,901,454 against $3,772,390 same week in 1863. The Export Clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $5,286,408 against $2,637,963 same week in 1863. The Export of Specie, $425,000, against $1,043,000 same week last year. The Customs of the week are $1,218,000.

The Import entries at New-York, exclusive of Foreign Specie, from the 1st January to the 10th September, instant, by our weekly statements

amount to....	$167,182,733
Against 1863 (monthly)....	128,087,287
Increase to date....	$39,095,446

The Export clearances of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign articles reexported, amount, from 1st January to 7th

September, to....	$150,983,864
Against same time, 1863, (monthly)....	123,582,682
Increase to date....	$27,401,182

The Export of Gold and Silver from New-York from 1st January to 10th September,

amounts to....	$32,320,000
Against same time, 1863....	30,373,000
Increase to date....	$1,947,000

The Customs Gold Revenues at New-York, specifically pledged to the payment of the Interest on the Funded and Fundable Gold-bearing Public Debt of the United States, from the 1st January to the 10th of September, amount

to....	$54,272,259
Against same time 1863....	38,090.117
Increase at New-York alone....	$16,182,142

The following is the traffic of the Atlantic and Great Western Broad Gauge Road since Jan. 1, 322 miles being opened:

	Passengers, &c.	Freight.	Total.
January....	$38,615	$168,683	$207,298
February....	50,189	178,852	229,041
March....	60,518	166,215	226,733
April....	63,992	133,275	197,267
May....	57,193	157,486	214,679
June....	73,654	240,867	314,521
July....	82,665	249,433	332,098
August....	95,077	310,999	406,076

The earnings of the Prairie du Chien Railway for eight months of 1864 compare thus with those of 1863:

Months	1863.	1864.	Increase.
January....	$67,130	$102,748	$35,618
February....	76,132	115,135	39,003
March....	44,925	88,220	43,295
April....	88,177	140,417	52,240
May....	106,967	186,747	79,780
June....	111,260	212,209	100,949
July....	71,587	139,547	67,960
August....	69,352	113,397	44,045
Total....	$635,630	$1,098,425	$462,891

No dividend will be paid on the common stock till the whole funded debt has been wiped out. It has already been reduced from $2,400,000 to $1,030,000. In October next, $66,500 more of the bonds will be paid off by drawn numbers at par by the Sinking Fund; and it is likely that the remaining $963,500 will be converted next February into the Preferred Stock, which is now selling at 121. The earnings will then become applicable to dividends, and the present calculation is that common Stock will not get less than 7 ℔ cent. ℔ annum.

The following abstract of company reports shows the coal tonnage for the week and season, as compared with corresponding time last year:

Companies.	Week.	This Season.	Last Season.	Increase.
Reading Railroad..	773,077	2,346,616	2,132,159	112,456
Schuylkill Nav....	30,516	637,108	511,757	125,348
Lehigh Nav....	24,209	464,727	441,368	23,359
Lehigh Valley R....	26,912	1,014,427	866,036	148,391
Delaware & Lack....	30,614	889,619	812,972	76,647
Delaware & Hudson.	24,938	584,674	494,380	90,284
Pennsylvania Coal..	25,017	492,575	388,190	104,385
Shamokin....	7,839	198,441	164,545	33,896
Broad Top....	8,372	271,316	223,223	48,093
Lykens Valley....	5,697	105,357	76,604	28,753
Treverton....	1,464	52,486	38,723	13,754
Total....	260,063	7,057,541	6,249,972	806,282

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

THE FOURTH NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK DEPOSITARY,
AND
FINANCIAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES,
NOS. 27 AND 29 PINE-ST.,

Will receive subscriptions for the new 7 3-10 Treasury Notes. These notes will be convertible at maturity into Six Per Cent. Gold bearing 5-20 Bonds. Parties sub-

scribing before August 15, will be allowed interest to that date. Those subscribing after that date will pay accrued interest.

Recognizing the importance of a general subscription to this *Popular Loan*, this Bank will allow all subscribers the *whole commission* of $2 50 on each $1,000 subscribed for.

MORRIS KETCHUM, President.
D. W. VAUGHAN, Cashier.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Sept. 10—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been 3,056 bbls. Flour, 851 bbls. and 503 bags Corn Meal, 39,802 bushels Wheat, 52,168 bushels Corn, 18,757 bushels Oats, 898 pkgs. Provisions, and 291 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales 45 bbls, at $13 50 for Pots, and $15 50 for Pearls ℔ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Is neglected and nominal; Java, 56c. @58c.; Rio, 47c.@50c.; Laguayra and Maracaibo, 47c.@49c., and St. Domingo, 42c.@43c. ℔ lb.

COTTON—Is very quiet at lower and very irregular prices; Middlings $1 80@$1 82 ℔ lb; sales and resales since our last, 250 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—State and Western Flour has been quite depressed to-day, and prices have been again reduced materially. At the close, buyers were not disposed to purchase even at the low rates prevalent early in the day, as they anticipated a further and more important decline, as the inevitable result of the very rapid falling off in gold. Sales since our last amount to 10,100 bbls., including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western, at $9 25@$9 75; poor to choice Extra State at $9 80@$10 35, chiefly at $9 90@$10 10; round hoop Extra Ohio, inferior to very good shipping brands, at $10 80 @$11 15 ℔ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$9 25	@$9 75
Extra State	9 80	@10 35
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	9 85	@12 00
Extra Ohio round-hoop, shipp'g b'ds	10 80	@11 15
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	11 20	@12 25
Extra Genesee	10 40	@12 00
Poor to choice Extra Missouri	10 50	@15 50

Southern Flour is quite heavy and much lower to-day. Sales since our last, 800 bbls., at $10 90@$11 90 for poor to good, and $11 95@$14 50 for good to choice extra brands, and $15@$16 for Phœnix Mills, ℔ bbl. Canadian Flour is also cheaper; sales 450 bbls. extra, at $9 90@$12 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is inactive and lower, including fine and superfine, at from $8@$9 75 ℔ bbl.; sales, 125 bbls. Corn Meal is in limited demand, closing at $7 90@$8 for Jersey, and $8 80 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.; sales, 150 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been extremely dull to-day. Holders have been eager to sell, but reluctant to concede sufficient to satisfy buyers, who are not disposed to operate freely, unless at very low rates, in view of the rapid decline in Gold. Prices are quoted down (nominally) 4c.@5c. ℔ bushel, closing irregularly. Sales since our last 18,000 bushels, including Amber Western at $2 35; Red Western at $2 25@$2 30; Amber Iowa, Wisconsin and Green Bay at $2 23@$2 25; Milwaukee Club at $2 14@$2 22; Chicago Spring at $2 12@$2 22, (nominally,) ℔ bushel. Corn is in moderate demand and heavy; sales since our last, 42,500 bushels, at $1 61½@$1 62, chiefly at $1 61½ for Mixed Western, ℔ bushel. Rye continues dull at $1 75@$1 80 ℔ bushel. Oats are in limited demand at reduced prices. We quote Canada at 89c.@91c.; Western at 90c.@92c., and State at 89c.@91c., cash, ℔ bushel.

HAY—North River is in fair supply and less request at $1 25 for Government and shipping, and $1 35@$1 55 for small lots for City use, ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are quiet to-day at 18c.@38c. for inferior to choice, one year old, and 44c.@50c. for new, ℔ lb.

HIDES—Week's receipts, only 672 hides; sales and resales, 21,250 hides, the latter including, according to Messrs. WEISEL & WEIDEMEYER, 12,000 Buenos Ayres, 21@22 lbs., 36c., cash, usual selection; 1,500 Orinoco, 21 lbs., on private terms; 3,000 Porto Cabello, 22 lbs., on private terms; 2,500 Pernambucos, dry salted, 30 lbs., on private terms; 250 Aspinwall, 20 lbs., 30c., cash, as they run; 2,000 City Slaughter, 60 @70 lbs., on private terms. Stock in importers' and speculators' hands: 684,400 dry Hides, 9,350 wet salted do., and 1,000 bales East India Hides, viz.: 330,000 Buenos Ayres, Montevideo, &c.; 100,000 Rio Grande; 92,500 California, &c.; 63,000 Orinoco; 9,000 Porto Cabello, &c.; 1,000 Maracaibo; 9,000 Aspinwall and San Juan; 4,500 Vera Cruz and Mexican; 16,500 Tampico and Matamoras; 5,700 Savanilla, &c.; 2,000 Maranham and Para; 4,500 Bahia and Pernambuco; 1,500 East Indies, &c.; 45,200 African Kips; 1,000 bales Calcutta Cow and Buffalo; 5,600 Wet Salted California; 2,000 Wet Salted Buenos Ayres; 1,750 Salted Rio Grande. STOCKS AT OTHER PORTS—At Boston, 113,470 hides and 818 bales do.; at Salem, 20,000 hides; at Baltimore, 7,000 hides.

LEATHER—The movements in this line during the week, Messrs. H. D. HULL & Co., notice thus: "The market for Hemlock Sole during the early part of the week was quiet, but toward the close a few large buyers made their appearance in the Swamp, to whom considerable parcels have been closed out at moderate concession from late rates. Over-weights of all kinds and good damaged are scarce and wanted at comparatively firmer rates than other descriptions; prime light weights are also in small supply, the stock being chiefly composed of middle-weights, of which the assortment is good. From the tanneries the receipts are only moderate, preventing any accumulation of supply. Oak Sole continues about as last noted, in limited request only, at comparatively firm rates. Rough Upper is in moderate demand, for Oak, while Hemlock is neglected." We quote sale, Oak Slaughter and salted, Good Light, 52c.@54c., do., middle, 55c.@57c.; do., heavy, 54c.@56c.; do., light cropped, 60c.@63c.; do., middle, 62c.@65c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., light, 44c.@44½c.; do., middle, 45c.@46c.; do., heavy, 45½c.@46½c.; do., California, light, 43c.@44c.; do., middle, 45c.@45½c.; do., California, good heavy, 45c.@46c.; do., Orinoco, &c., good light, 42c.@43c.; do., Orinoco, &c., good middle, 44c.@45c.; do., Orinoco, &c., good heavy, 44½c.@45c.; do., Orinoco, &c., and B. A., damaged, all weights, 39c.@42c.; do., Orinoco, &c., and B. A. poor all weights, 29c.@32c.; do., Slaughter, in rough, 47c.@49c.; Oak, Slaughter, in rough, 52c.@55c., cash, ℔ lb. Week's receipts of sale, about 22,000 hides.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been unsettled to-day, depressed at the opening, and firm and active toward the close. The speculative interests maintain their ground stubbornly. Sales since our last 10,050 bbls. at $42 50@$42 75, closing at $42 75, for New Mess, cash; $43 25@$43 50 for all this month, buyer's option; $40@$41 for Old Mess; $42@$42 50 for Prime Mess; $41 for Thin Mess; $39@$40 for Prime. Cut Meats are inactive at 18c.@19c. for Hams, 20c.@25c. for bagged do., 16c.@17c. for Shoulders, ℔ lb.; sales 140 pkgs. Bacon continues quite nominal. Lard is pretty brisk and firm; sales 2,800 tcs. and bbls. at 23½c.@24¾c., the latter an extreme, ℔ lb. Beef continues in limited request at $22@$26 for Extra Mess; $16@$19 for Plain Mess; $12@$15 for Country Mess ℔ bbl.; sales of 150 bbls. Prime Mess at $32@$35 ℔ tc. Beef Hams at $26@$29 ℔ bbl. Butter is quiet at 46c.@50c. for poor to prime, and 53c.@55c. for choice to fancy State, and 40c.@48c. for Western ℔ lb. Cheese has been in moderate request at 19c.@27½c. ℔ lb.

SKINS—The demand for Goat continues active, but sales are restricted by the advanced views of holders, which for the most part buyers refuse to accede to. There have been moderate sales of Mexican on private terms, but understood to be at an advance over late quotations. The transactions in this description being all made for gold, it is impossible, owing to the fluctuations in rates for that article, to give reliable currency quotations, we therefore withdraw them altogether. Present asking rate of importers is 42½c.@45c. for gold. For Deer there is no inquiry, buyers holding themselves entirely aloof from the market. The stock, however, is firmly held.

TOBACCO—Is less active and unsettled. Sales since our last, 485 hhds. Kentucky, at 17c.@45c. ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 350 bbls., in lots, chiefly at $1 80 ℔ gallon. Market dull.

FREIGHTS—The market has been unusually quiet to-day, with 487 vessels of all classes in port. The day's engagements were insignificant, including for London only 600 bbls. Flour at 1s. 6d., and 30 hhds. Tobacco at 21s.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Sept. 10.

WHEAT has a downward tendency, owing to the fall in gold. CORN firm for White, which is scarce; Yellow heavy. FLOUR very dull, and declined 12½c. WHISKY dull and nominal, at $1 80. PROVISIONS steady. Fifteen hundred barrels of Mess PORK were taken by the Government, at $47 53@$48 25; 150 tcs. of Sugar-cured HAMS, at $24 40@$24 [illegible], and 400 hhds. of SIDES, uncovered, at $23 40@$23 42.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.			
Europa	Sept. 14	Boston	Liverpool
Lafayette	Sept. 14	New-York	Havre
City of Wash'n	Sept. 17	New-York	Liverpool
Scotia	Sept. 21	New-York	Liverpool
Pennsylvania	Sept. 21	New-York	Liverpool
City of Manchester	Sept. 24	New-York	Liverpool
New-York	Sept. 24	New-York	Southampton
Arabia	Sept. 28	Boston	Liverpool
Bremen	Oct. 8	New-York	Southampton
Washington	Oct. 12	New-York	Havre
Hansa	Oct. 22	New-York	Southampton
FROM EUROPE.			
Pennsylvania	Aug. 30	Liverpool	New-York
City of Manchester	Aug. 31	Liverpool	New-York
New-York	Aug. 31	Southampton	New-York
Damascus	Sept. 1	Liverpool	Quebec
Arabia	Sept. 3	Liverpool	Boston
City of Dublin	Sept. 3	Liverpool	New-York
Sidon	Sept. 6	Liverpool	Halifax
City of London	Sept. 7	Liverpool	New-York
Persia	Sept. 10	Liverpool	New-York
Virginia	Sept. 13	Liverpool	New-York
Bremen	Sept. 14	Southampton	New-York
Asia	Sept. 17	Liverpool	Boston
China	Sept. 24	Liverpool	New-York
Hansa	Sept. 28	Southampton	New-York
America	Oct. 12	Southampton	New-York
New-York	Oct. 26	Southampton	New-York
Bremen	Nov. 9	Southampton	New-York
Hansa	Nov. 23	Southampton	New-York

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	5 A. M., 1:30 and 6:15 P. M.
Erie Mail	5 A. M. and 4:45 P. M.
Erie Mail, Way	5 A. M. and 3 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 2:15 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	4:00 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	4 P. M.
North Mails	5 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.
North Mail, Way	5:00 A. M. & 3 P. M.
South Mail at	5 A. M., 4:30, 6 and 10:30 P. M.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION, FOR AN ENGLISH cook, who has served for years in families of distinction in England, and is an excellent cook; also, for another cook, washer and ironer, who has served four years in a first-class family on Brooklyn Heights; several first-class chambermaids and waitresses, an experienced English nurse, and a number of excellent general house servants, at MANNING'S, No. 15 Court-st., (Hamilton Building) Brooklyn.

WANTED.—A SITUATION AS CHILDREN'S maid and seamstress, or as nurse and seamstress; can cut and make children's frocks to fit; understands all kinds of family sewing. Advertiser suits best where there is a Wheeler & Wilson sewing machine; has a first-class City reference; is a Protestant; desires to go to the country. Address M., Box No. 125 *Times* Office, or apply at No. 169 Chambers-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN OF EXperience as nurse for children or lady's maid, an opportunity to go to California; reference to the family in which she has lived for five years. Address No. 736 Broadway, Albany, N. Y.

WANTED—BY A WHEELER & WILSON OPERator, places in private families, to go out by the day; can cut, baste, buttonhole, boys' clothes, ladies' underclothes, shirts. Address note to ENGLISH SEAMSTRESS, No. 282 Mulberry-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing; has no objection to do light chamberwork; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 398 6th-av., near 24th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a native of Holland, a situation as first-class waitress; best of City references; no objection to the country. Can be seen at the Protestant Employment Office, No. 125 4th-av., near 12th-st.

WANTED.—A LADY WISHES TO FIND A PLACE for a French girl, who has lived with her for three years, and whom she can highly recommend as bonne or femme de chambre with a family going to Europe this Fall or next Spring. Address B. L., *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT ENGLISHWOman, a situation as cook; understands cooking in all its branches; good reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at the Protestant Office, No. 125 4th-av., near 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY NEAT Protestant German woman, as lady's maid and seamstress; understands hair dressing and dressmaking thoroughly, and has good City reference. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 311 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WIDOW WOman, to go out by the day as dressmaker, or to do family sewing. Can be seen for two days at No. 410 6th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SWISS GIRL, who speaks German, French and English, as nurse or seamstress. Apply at the German Servants' Institute, No. 5 Clinton Hall, Astor-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress, or chambermaid and waitress, by a Protestant young woman, well recommended. Apply at No. 7 West 11th-st., near Broadway from 10 to 4 o'clock.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN, A SITuation as housekeeper; no objection to the light work of a house; country preferred. Address, for two days, Miss BROWLEY, Brooklyn Post-office.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, WITH excellent City reference, a situation as cook in all its branches; understands meats, poultry, game and soups; wages $10. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook; understands soups, meats, game and pastry; the best City reference. Call for two days at No. 161 East 34th st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS, A situation in a private family or boarding-house, or as nurse, and to do family sewing; quick at the needle. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN THE COUNTRY, by a woman that has a girl seven years old; woman understands house and dairy work thoroughly; wages $5. Call at No. 103 West 36th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO SISTERS with good City reference; one as cook and laundress; the other as chambermaid and waitress; both are good workers. Call at No. 103 West 36th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as chambermaid and laundress; can come well recommended from her last place. Can be seen at No. 108 West 23d-st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG AMERIcan girl as nurse, seamstress, chambermaid or waitress. Good references. Call at RAYMOND'S, No. 61 Bleecker-st.

AT MRS. WHITFIELD'S, (FORMERLY OF THE CHURCH HOME,) No. 397 4th-av., between 28th and 29th sts., may be obtained at short notice, an English Protestant nurse; also an American; likewise, Protestant and Catholic first-class cooks, cooks to wash, laundresses, chambermaids, seamstresses, to cut and fit, nurses, waitresses, girls lately landed, and girls for general housework; also, coachmen and useful men.

FAMILIES, HOTELS, AND BOARDING-houses promptly supplied with female help of all nations, who are competent to do the different branches of housework; also, farm hands, coachmen, gardeners, servants, &c. Apply at the Employment House, corner 6th-av. and 11th-st.

ALL RESPECTABLE FAMILIES, BOARDing-houses and hotels can be supplied with good servants from all nations, Protestant and Catholic, at Mrs. YORKSTON'S office, marble building, No. 14 4th-av.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MAN AGED 30, as salesman or light porter; has several years' experience as book-keeper and salesman; would accept of any permanent situation at a very moderate salary; unexceptionable references furnished. Address A. B., Box No. 114 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a young man; he thoroughly understands the business; is a good groom and driver; country preferred; good City reference; willing and obliging. Address D. B., Box No. 110 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, WITH GOOD references, who is willing to go into the country, a situation as coachman and groom; he is a careful driver, and understands the care and management of horses, carriages, &c. Address G. B., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN (NO INCUMbrance) a situation as coachman and groom, who perfectly understands his business; can give the best of reference. Address WILSON, Box No. 197 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN, A SITuation as coachman; no objection to the country; understands his business thoroughly; best of City reference from his last employer. Call at No. 363 3d-av., in the harness-store, for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO GERMANS; the one as coachman, and the other as farmer; they are experienced hands, with references; speak English. Apply at the German Servants' Institute, No. 5 Clinton Hall, Astor-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a young Englishman, who perfectly understands his business; has the best of City reference. Address J. N., at Mr. Trainor's saddlery, No. 744 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN, English, as useful man, to drive, take care of horses, garden, &c., either in City or country. Call at RAYMOND'S, No. 61 Bleecker-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman in a private family; best of City reference can be had from his last employer. Address for three days J. O. R., Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant married man as coachman. No incumbrance. No objections to both going in the one family if required. The country preferred. Address or call No. 4 Jane-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT WAITER, A single man, a situation in a private family; can be highly recommended from most respectable families in the City. Can be seen for two days at No. 81 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a single young man from the country who thoroughly understands his business; good City reference will be given. Address J. C., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN; HAS long experience in the City; has five years' first-class City reference; is a competent four-in-hand driver. Address N. P., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A PRIVATE FAMily, by an Englishman, as waiter, in City or country. Apply at the Protestant Office, No. 125 4th-av., near 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom in City or country; good City reference. Address M. F., Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

TO MANUFACTURERS.—WANTED, A SITUation as Superintendent in a knitting mill, by a practical man, who understands the business in all its branches. Address A. W., East Sand, Rensselaer County, N. Y.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AN INTELLIGENT MAN OF GOOD business qualifications, writing a splendid hand; permanent situation; salary $8 per day. Direct to PENMAN, Box No. 149 *Times* Office, stating full particulars and recommendations.

WANTED—TO GO TO THE COUNTRY, A FIRST-class white or colored cook for a private family. Call Monday or Tuesday at No. 21 University-place, between 12 and 2 o'clock.

JEWELERS WANTED—THREE OR FOUR first-class workmen; none others need apply. Address RIPLEY, CROSBY & PEABODY, (Room No. 21,) No. 221 Washington-st., Boston.

WANTED—A CASH BOY, ABOUT 12 YEARS of age. Apply at the Dry Goods store, No. 144 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A YOUNG RESPECTABLE WOMAN as waitress in a small family; City reference required. Apply from 8 to 11 o'clock at 137 East 15th-st.

WANTED—THREE PROTESTANT GIRLS, ONE to cook, wash and iron, one chambermaid and one nurse. Call at No. 168 West 47th-st., from 10 to 12 A. M.

WANTED—A BOY, FROM 15 TO 18 YEARS OLD one that understands the lace business preferred. Apply to AUSTIN THORP & CO., No. 380 Broadway.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SALESMAN IN A furnishing goods importing house. Apply at STEINBERG & LICHTENSTADTER, No. 390 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

FALL GOODS FROM PARIS.

Just received, at LEGRAIN'S, No. 729 Broadway, and No. 1 Waverley-place.

SILKS,
OTTOMANS,
PLAIDED POPLINS,
CLOAKING,
FLANNELS.

P. S.—In a few days, opening of the Cloak Department with new models chosen in Paris especially for this opening.

LEGRAIN.

TO STRANGERS AND VISITORS.
GEO. CAREY will open MONDAY, 12th inst.
A LARGE AND VARIED ASSORTMENT OF CHOICE CLOAKS, BASQUINES, and CIRCULARS, suitable for FALL and WINTER USE.
GEO. CAREY, No. 475 Broadway.
(Late Charles Street & Co.)

GRAND OPENING OF FURS.
A. T. STEWART & CO. will open on MONDAY, Sept. 12.
RUSSIA AND HUDSON BAY SABLE, MINK, ERMINE, PERSIAN LAMB, SIBERIAN SQUIRREL, CAPES, MUFFS, CUFFS, &c., &c., of their own importation and manufacture.
BROADWAY AND TENTH-ST.

UPHOLSTERY GOODS.
NOW OPENING, NEW AND DESIRABLE GOODS, suitable for CURTAINS AND FURNITURE COVERINGS.
PATON & CO., No. 341 Broadway.

HOUSEKEEPING DRY GOODS.
Now on hand and constantly receiving every variety and make of
LINEN AND COTTON SHEETING,
PILLOW LINENS, all widths,
NAPKINS AND DOYLIES,
TABLE DAMASKS AND CLOTHS,
QUILTS, COMFORTABLES,
and BLANKETS,
PATON & CO., No. 341 Broadway.

PEYTON & JOHNSTON, 274 BOWERY,
WILL OFFER ON MONDAY, SEPT. 12,
A MAGNIFICENT NEW STOCK OF PLAIN AND FANCY SILKS,
POPLINS, EMPRESS CLOTHS, TARTAN PLAIDS, EPINGLINES, OTTOMANS, CRETONNES, FRENCH MERINOS, BOMBAZINES, ALPACAS, (figured, striped and plain, all colors,) MOURNING DRESS GOODS AND SHAWLS,
Balmoral Skirts, Shirting Flannels, and Blankets, Shirting and Sheeting Muslins of all the best brands.
Also,
5 BALES YARD-WIDE SHAKER FLANNEL, all wool and heavy, from auction, at $1 a yard,
PEYTON & JOHNSTON, No. 274 Bowery, near Houston-st.

SHAWLS! SHAWLS! SHAWLS!
NEW FALL GOODS.
LONG AND SQUARE BROCHE SHAWLS,
STRIPED BROCHE AND CASHMERE SHAWLS
BERLIN SHAWLS, (long and square,)
SCOTCH TARTAN PLAID SHAWLS,
LONG AND SQUARE WOOL SHAWLS,
STELLA SHAWLS,
THIBET WOOL SHAWLS,
MOURNING SHAWLS,
PEYTON & JOHNSTON, No. 274 Bowery.

ELEGANT BRUSSELS AND APPLIQUE
POINT COLLARS AND SETS,
CAPES, BARBES, COIFFURES,
CHANTILLY CAPES, COIFFURES
FLOUNCINGS,
BRIDAL VEILS, POINTES,
POINT FLOUNCINGS,
&c., &c.
Selected expressly for their retail sales,
Will be offered on MONDAY, Sept. 12.
A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway and Tenth st.

NEW FALL GOODS, 1864.
SILKS, SATINS, MOIRE ANTIQUES, VELVETS, FRENCH, ENGLISH and SAXONY DRESS GOODS, MERINOES, CASHMERES, FRENCH and IRISH POPLINS, OTTAMANS, EMPRESS CLOTHS, WINSIES, DELAINES, &c., &c.
Forming the most elegant and attractive assortment yet offered of choice dress goods.
A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway, and Tenth-st.

GRAND OPENING OF FALL GOODS.
GEORGE KEYES, No. 343 8th-av., will open on MONDAY, Sept. 12, a splendid stock of new rich dress goods, new silks, new cloaks, new shawls, and new carpets. Also, flannels and domestic goods at manufacturers prices.

AT DE PERCEVAL'S, NO. 657 BROADWAY—All kinds of Children's Cloaks and Suits, Dresses, Blankets, Basques, Corsets, Chemises, Infant's Waists, Aprons, Bibs, Baskets, &c.
Ladies' Embroidered Chemises, Nightgowns, Yokes, Ladies' ready-made Under Garments, Fluted Hkfs.
Initials and Coats of Arms embroidered on, Handkerchiefs, Table Linen and Bed Clothes.
Braiding, Cotton and Silk Embroideries made to order. Stamping for Embroideries executed perfectly.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY BOARD, FOR families, can be had at the residence of the subscriber; comfortable rooms, liberal table, very healthy and pleasant location among the hills. Address H. E., Town of Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y. Daily communication with the City, by boat and rail.

BOARD WANTED—IN A PRIVATE OR SMALL family for myself, wife, child of 2½ years, and servant; two good rooms and accommodations for servant will be required, between Lexington and 6th avs. Address, with full terms, W. L. D., Engineers Office, New Reservoir, East 86th-st.

BOARD WANTED.—THE ADVERTISER wants handsome apartments, with board for the Winter, in a private family, for himself, wife, two children and nurse. For satisfactory accommodations a liberal price, to suit the times, will be paid. Address G. B., Box No. 1,678 Post-office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY CAN ACCOMMODATE a few single gentlemen with pleasant, well-furnished rooms without board, by applying at No. 31 Amity-st., two blocks from Broadway. Best of reference given and required.

A FRENCH FAMILY, STRICTLY PRIvate, wishes to receive as boarders two gentlemen desirous of acquiring a practical knowledge of the language. References exchanged. Apply at No. 92 East 31st-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—WITH board, to gentlemen, in a private family. Inquire at No. 33 West 33d-st., between 5th and 6th avs. References exchanged.

TO LET—A COUPLE OF FURNISHED ROOMS for gentlemen, without board, in a private house on 7th-av., near 14th-st.; references required. Inquire in the dry goods store, No. 169 6th-av., corner 12th-st.

FOUR ROOMS COMMUNICATING AND A private table can be had, by a party of high standing, wishing to live elegantly and willing to pay liberally. Address WILTON, Box No. 154 *Times* Office.

TO RENT—TO ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN, without board, a front room and bedroom adjoining on the second floor, within five minutes' walk of the 5th-av. Hotel. Address A. L. K., Box No. 138 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY up town by a gentleman and wife from Nov. 1. Address, with full particulars and terms, N. P., Box No. 5,490 New-York Post-office.

BOARD WANTED.—A PARLOR AND BEDroom with full board, for a single gentleman, near Union or Madison-square. Address Box No. 4,532, stating terms.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—TO GENtlemen only. Breakfast if desired. No. 34 West 25th-st., opposite Trinity Chapel.

BOARD WANTED IN YONKERS—BY A gentleman and wife, from Oct. 1 to Nov. 1. Address A. L., Box No. 168 *Times* Office.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—WITH partial board. Apply at No. 176 East 14th-st. Location good. References exchanged.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FIRST-CLASS OLD ESTABLISHED BUSINESS FOR SALE.—A successful wholesale firm, desiring to decline business, offer for sale their stock, good-will, lease of store, &c. Profits large compared with capital required, and the house the leading one in the trade in this City. Address MERCHANT, Box No. 139 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—NEW PROPELLER TUG-boat at Buffalo, N. Y. Length over all, 62 feet; breadth, 14 feet; hold, 6½ feet; diameter of cylinder, 18 inches; length of stroke, 18 inches; diameter of propeller wheel, 5 feet 8 inches. For particulars, inquire of DEVENPORT & NELSON, Vulcan Boiler Works, Buffalo, N. Y.

MILLINERY.—A CHANCE SELDOM OFFERED.—Store to let and fixtures for sale. The best stand on the 6th-av. Inquire at No. 163 8th-av.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MACHINERY MERchants, No. 4 Dey-st. Works, Paterson, N. J., manufacture stationary and portable steam engines and boilers, flax, hemp, tow, oakum, rope, machinery, &c.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO., NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
will receive subscriptions to the
NEW 7.30 TREASURY NOTE LOAN.

These notes are issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, maturing in THREE YEARS from Aug. 15, 1864—interest payable semi-annually in currency, at the rate of 7 3-10 PER CENT. per annum.

The notes are payable in Currency at maturity, or convertible into 5.20 SIX PER CENT. BONDS, with interest, payable in Gold.

All deposits made prior to Aug. 15, will draw interest at same rate.

The usual commissions allowed on this Loan and also on the 10.40 Loan.

We are prepared to convert the U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES into the 6 per cent. BONDS of 1881, with promptness, and on favorable terms.

Also, BUY and SELL, at market rates, all kinds of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, including
U. S. 5.20 BONDS.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. 12 MOS. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. Two Year 5 per cent. LEGAL TENDER NOTES.
U. S. 6 per cent. COUPON and REGISTERED, of 1881.
MATURING CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS collected or purchased.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO., NO. 56 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

NOTICE.

Pursuant to an act passed by the Legislature of the State of New-York, entitled an Act to authorize the formation of a Corporation in place of the Northern Railroad Company, dissolved, and to empower said Corporation to execute a mortgage upon its property, passed March 31, 1857, as revised and amended by the act for that purpose, passed April 8, 1864, and to an order of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, made pursuant thereto: Notice is hereby given to William A. Wheeler, John S. Eldredge and William C. Brown, Trustees for the holders of the Second Mortgage Bonds of the Northern Railroad Company; George A. Kettell, Francis B. Crowninshield and William C. Brown, Trustees for the holders of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Northern Railroad Company; Calvin W. Gibbs, Executor of James G. Hopkins, deceased; Mary J. Brown, Administratrix of Anthony C. Brown, deceased; Joseph W. Clark, William Thomas, J. A. Burnham, Israel Whitney, H. Hollis Hunnewell, the Hope Insurance Company, the United States Insurance Company, the New-England Mutual Marine Insurance Company, J. J. Abbott, Otis Daniel, Richard Olney, Peter Butler, the Northern Railroad Company of New-Hampshire, George R. Sampson, Lewis H. Tappan, John S. Missroon, the Northern Railroad Company, and all other persons, if any there be, who have been made parties heretofore to any decree made by the Supreme Court, in respect to either of the mortgages heretofore executed by the Northern Railroad Company, that application will be made to the Supreme Court aforesaid, at a General Term thereof, to be held at the Court-house in the town of Canton, in and for the County of St. Lawrence, on the first Tuesday in October next, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for an order that the Trustees in possession of the said Northern Railroad, William A. Wheeler, John S. Eldredge and William C. Brown, transfer the same and its appurtenances to the Ogdensburgh and Lake Champlain Railroad Company, and that the petition for said order in this matter is on file in the office of the Clerk of the County of St. Lawrence, where any party interested can procure a copy thereof.—Dated Sept. 1, 1864.

CHAS. G. MYERS, Attorney for Ogdensburgh and Lake Champlain Railroad Company.

THE NEW PATRIOTIC LOAN.
FISK & HATCH, No. 38 Wall-st., will receive subscriptions to the new SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN,

The notes will be issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, with interest at the rate of 7 3-10 per cent., or one cent. per day on each $50, payable semi-annually. They will be dated Aug. 15, 1864, and will be payable at the end of three years in current funds, or convertible into five-twenty six per cent. bonds, payable, principal and interest, in gold.

On all payments made prior to Aug. 15, interest will be allowed, and after date interest will be charged.

☞ Liberal arrangements will be made with banks, bankers and dealers.

SUBSCRIPTIONS ALSO RECEIVED FOR THE TEN-FORTY LOAN.

All kinds of Government securities bought and sold at market rates.

☞ Special attention given to the conversion of the old 7-30 notes into the six per cent. bonds of 1881.

Holders of amounts less than $500 can now avail themselves of the privilege of conversion, as the bonds of 1881 will hereafter be issued in denominations of $50 and $100, as well as the larger denominations heretofore issued. In converting the notes due Aug. 19, interest will be adjusted to that date.

FISK & HATCH, No. 38 Wall-st.

H. J. MESSENGER, BANKER, NO. 139 BROADWAY,
Will receive subscriptions to the NEW 7-30 TREASURY NOTES, and 10-40 BONDS, and allow the usual commissions.
We buy and sell at market rates,
U. S. 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. 6s, OF 1881.
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
U. S. QUARTERMASTER'S CHECKS.
U. S. 7-30 NOTES converted into 6s of '81.
U. S. CERTIFICATES COLLECTED.
Also, Gold, Silver, Canada and Uncurrent Money Bought and Sold at best rates.
ACCOUNTS of Banks, Bankers and Individuals received on favorable terms.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
Designated as a depository and financial agent of the United States,
Nos. 27 and 29 PINE-ST., two doors below the Sub-Treasury,
Receive subscriptions for the 7 3-10 notes, and 10-40 bonds, allowing the full Government commission of ¼ per cent., convert the 7.30s into 1881 bonds, and attend to all business connected with the Government Loans. Parties can avoid the inconvenience of addressing Government by applying to this Bank.
MORRIS KETCHUM, President.
D. W. VAUGHAN, Cashier.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK, NO. 650 BROADWAY, Near Bleecker-st., UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY.
Subscriptions received for the new popular 7.3-10 LOAN,
And the entire commission of $2 50 on each $1,000 allowed.
10-40 Bonds on hand for immediate delivery.
CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

THE McKINLEY OIL COMPANY.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 5, 1864.
NOTICE OF DIVIDEND, No. 1.—The Trustees of the McKINLEY OIL COMPANY, have declared a Dividend of Three per cent. (out of the net earnings of the company, for the month of August,) payable on demand at the office of the company, No. 81 John-st., New-York, to Shareholders of Record, at the close of business this day.
WALTER E. LAWTON, Treasurer.

SIXTH NATIONAL BANK, Corner 35th-st., Broadway and 6th-av.,
Will receive subscriptions to the new 7-30 Treasury Notes at the Bank, and at the Bank of the Commonwealth. Ten-Forty Bonds on hand for immediate delivery.
C. DARLING, President.
J. W. B. DOBLER, Cashier.

JOHN B. MURRAY & CO., BANKERS, No. 11 Broad-st., near Wall-st. DEALERS IN UNITED STATES SECURITIES.

MASSACHUSETTS 5 PER CENT. BONDS OF 1883.
BOSTON CITY 5 PER CENT. BONDS OF 1878.
Principal and interest payable in gold.
For sale by G. S. ROBBINS & SON, No. 54 William-st.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY, ILL., BONDS.
The person or persons having control of these Bonds is requested to communicate that fact to the undersigned, at Hillsboro, Ill., with an eye to their sale.
HIRAM ROUNTREE, Agent.

NOTICE.—THE TRUSTEES OF THE FIRST Mortgage Bondholders of the VERMONT VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY, will pay the coupons due Oct. 1, 1858, of the First Mortgage Bonds, on and after Sept. 10, 1864, at the office of the Treasurer of the Company, in Bellows Falls. For the convenience of the bondholders in New-York and elsewhere, coupons will be paid for the space of one month, viz.: from Sept. 10 to Oct. 10, from 11 A. M. to 2 P. M., at the office of ALEXANDER HAMILTON, Jr., No. 41 Wall-st., Jauncey-court, and thereafter will only be paid at the office of the Treasurer in Bellows Falls.—Dated Sept. 8, 1864.

UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1864.
AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES of this company, held this day, WILLIAM DARROW was appointed Secretary, in place of John A. Stewart, resigned.
JOSEPH LAWRENCE, President.

FOR SALE—STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS Five per cent. Coupon Bonds, due in 1894. Interest and principal payable in gold. Apply to BLAKE BROS. & CO., No. 17 Wall-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTgage in sums of from $3,000 to $20,000. Apply to ADAMS & YOUNG, No. 170 Broadway.

COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States.—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor, over Park Bank.

SAVINGS BANKS.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS' BANK, CHATHAM-SQUARE, New-York, Sept. 12, 1864.—Notice is hereby given that the alterations in the banking room having been completed, the regular evening sessions will be resumed from and after this date.
M. D. VAN PELT, President.
JOS. P. COOPER, Secretary.

LLEWELLYN PARK.—STRANGERS WISHing to visit Llewellyn Park can obtain cards of admission at T. B. MERRICK & SON'S, No. 70 William-st. New-York; or BAILEY & EVERITT'S, Library Building, Orange, N. J.

AUCTION SALES.

MASTER'S SALE.

Pursuant to the command of a decretal order of sale from the Court of Common Pleas of Summit County, at the suit of Francis Dunlevy and Willis Robbins, Administrators of Elias Fassett, deceased, against the Cleveland, Zanesville and Cincinnati Railroad Company et al. to me directed, I shall offer for sale at public auction, at the door of the Court-House in Akron, on THURSDAY, the 15th day of September, 1864, between the hours of 1 o'clock P. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., the entire real estate of said railroad company to which they have any title legal or equitable, their said railroad, formerly known as the Akron Branch of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad, and located in the Counties of Summit, Wayne and Holmes, in the State of Ohio; running from Hudson, Summit County, its junction with said Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad a distance of about sixty-one miles to Millersburgh, Holmes County, crossing the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad at Akron, and the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad at Orrville; the right of way, therefor, and the land occupied thereby, the superstructure and all the tracks thereon, bridges, viaducts, culverts, fences, depot grounds, depots, machine shops, engine-houses, and all other buildings thereon, water-stations and tank-houses, and all appurtenances of their said road; and, (also, all the franchises, rights and privileges of said company, of, in, to or concerning the same—except the premises heretofore conveyed by said railroad company to the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company, pursuant to the decree of said court.

Appraised at $225,000.

Also, at the same time and place I will offer for sale at public auction, all the personal property of said Cleveland, Zanesville and Cincinnati Railroad Company, including the equipment of said railroad now in the hands of the Receiver of said company, or which may be in his hands at the time of such sale, consisting in part of 4 locomotives, 6 passenger cars, 4 baggage cars, 56 gravel cars, 57 house-freight cars, 40 flat-freight cars, 12 hand-cars, timber, ties, lumber, cord-wood, materials in the machine-shops, tools, old iron, &c., &c.

Terms—Cash at time of sale.

DAVID L. KING, Special Master Com.
W. S. C. OTIS, of Cleveland, Plaintiff's Attorney.
JULY 28, 1864.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Sept. 13,
At 10½ o'clock, at No. 221 East 53d-st., between 2d and 3d avs.,

VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.—Consisting of rich parlor suites in ebony and gilt, covered with crimson satin damask; ditto blue and gold silk brocatelle, side table and centre to match, velvet carpets quite new, rich stair do., &c.; suite in French mahogany, covered with plush; pictures and engravings, fancy articles, dining-room marble top buffet, black walnut furniture covered with reps, extension table, china and glassware, table cutlery, &c.; fine black walnut hall stand and chairs, oilcloth, bedroom mahogany press, bureaus, washstands, bedsteads, mattresses, pillows, nettings, cottage suites, curtains and shades, kitchen ware, and other furniture.

ALSO, A PAIR OF VALUABLE LONG-TAIL BAY HORSES, perfectly gentle and kind, warranted sound.

ALSO, A JUMPER TWO SEAT WAGON, in good order, a double and single harness, saddles, bridles, halters, blankets, and other stable articles.

The sale will commence with the horses, carriages, &c., at 10½ o'clock, as above; 2d and 3d ave. cars run near the house.

BOTELER & WILSON, Auctioneers.

BY BOTELER & WILSON, AUCTIONEERS.

OFFICE U. S. CAPITOL EXTENSION, WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 3 1864.

On SATURDAY, Oct. 1, commencing at 10 A. M., the following variegated and plain marble will be sold at public auction on the grounds north of the United States Capitol:
100 blocks Tennessee marble.
1,000 cubic feet of remnants ditto.
12 pieces Potomac marble.
600 cubic feet Vermont green serpentine.
8 column shafts ditto.
2,000 cubic feet remnants Italian marble.
At the same time will be sold a large lot of doors, shutters and building materials of various kinds.
By order of the Secretary of the Interior.
CLEMENT L. WEST, General Superintendent.

WILLIAM IRVING, Auctioneer.

PHAETON ROCKAWAY.

HARRY C. COOK will sell on TUESDAY, Sept. 13, at 12 o'clock, in front of salesrooms, No. 16 Dey-st., near Broadway, second-hand City built cut-under Phaeton, with-falling seat; can be used for 4 or 6 persons, in first-rate order; one four-seat Germantown, nearly new.

T. R. MINTURN, Auctioneer.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 13, AT HALF-PAST 11 o'clock, on pier —, East River, 1,586 boxes fresh Sicily Oranges; 214 boxes fresh Sicily Lemons. Cargo Bark North Point, from Palermo.

DIVIDENDS.

THE BRIGGS GOLD COMPANY.
NOTICE OF DIVIDEND, NO. 5.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 7, 1864.
A Dividend of One per Cent. for the month of August has been declared, payable at the office of the Company, No. 81 John-st., New-York, on and after Sept. 16, 1864, to Shareholders of Record at the close of business this day.
WALTER E. LAWTON, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK MAPLE SHADE OIL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Sept. 6, 1864.
THE TRUSTEES OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of THREE PER CENT. for the month of August, payable at this office, No. 67 Wall-st., on the 20th inst. By order,
ISAAC A. QUACKENBOSS, Secretary.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE "STOUT COAL COMPANY," have declared a Dividend of Six (6) per Cent., payable on the 15th instant, at the office of the company, Room No. 44 Trinity Building. Transfer books will close on 10th instant.
THOMAS H. STOUT, Treasurer.

TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET, TO A private family only, near Union-square, in 17th-st.; four-stories, full size; in good order and well furnished; location unexceptionable; rent, from now till 1st of May, $2,700. Address Box No. 265 Post-office.

TO LET FURNISHED—THE THREE-STORY brick house, No. 276 Dean-st., Brooklyn; has been newly furnished and contains all the modern improvements. For further particulars apply on the premises or to J. B. SMULL, No. 15 Broadway.

A FACTORY AND WATER-POWER TO LET.—Five buildings, twenty cottages, store, &c., twenty miles from the City, near two depots; main building, three stories, 110 by 10 feet. Apply at No. 28 Dey-st., second story.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED HOUSE, BEAUTIfully situated in Audubon Park, on the Hudson, 20 minutes from the City. Inquire of A. G. JEROME, No. 39 West 20th-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED—BY A respectable private family, near Union or Madison-square preferred; must be first-class, well furnished, rent from $200 to $300 per month. Address or apply to E. AYERS, No. 102 Nassau-st.

WANTED—A FURNISHED HOUSE WITH VEgetable garden, on the Sound, within 10 miles of the City, from Oct. 1, for 1 or 2 years; must contain not less than 8 rooms. Address W. S., Station D, New-York Post-office.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED.—A GOOD and well furnished house in Brooklyn or New-York; pleasant location; Brooklyn preferred. Address D. BUFFUM, Box No. 783 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—UNTIL THE 1ST OF MAY NEXT, or the 1st of May, 1866, an unfurnished house, between 17th and 42d sts., and 4th and 6th avs.; possession immediately. Apply to W. R. M., Green Point Ferry.

FOR SALE—A FURNISHED HOUSE, 20 BY 50, West 45th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Apply to COR. R. DISOSWAY, No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8. No commissions allowed.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MARBLE MANTELS.
The best place in the City to purchase cheap and well finished mantels is at MARTIN OLSEN'S MANTEL MANUFACTORY, No. 326 Navy-st., and No. 66 Flatbush-av., Brooklyn on Island, N.Y.

REYNOLDS TURBINE
WATER WHEELS
TALCOTT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y.

WEDDING CARDS.
French Note Papers, Seals and Presses, Silver Plates, etc., at J. Everdell's, 302 Broadway, cor. Duane st. For Specimens by mail, send 25 cents.

BURDEN'S HORSE SHOES.
Full assortment of Government and City pattern, in store and for sale by WM. H. WALLACE, Corner Albany and Washington-sts.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

ENGLISH SOLES, SCOTCH GROUSE and English Mutton for dinner on Monday. For sale, Scotch Grouse, Soles, Salmon, Yarmouth Bloaters, English Pickles, Saunn Cheese, Bacon Hams, &c. A few cases fine imported Sherry, $30 per dozen; Port, $35; London Porter, $5 50; Salts' Burton Ale, $5 50; Mushroom Catsup, $1 50 per quart bottle; English Mustard, Filberts, Lea & Perrins' Worcestershire Sauce. RICHARDSON, Agent, No. 66 Maiden lane, corner William-st.

CASH PAID FOR RAGS AND OLD METALS.—White rags 11 cents per pound, colored and woolens 3 cents, books and newspapers 8 cents, old brass 25 cents per pound, copper and pewter 32 cents per pound, lead 11 cents per pound, at No. 15 New Bowery, corner of Roosevelt-st.

WANTED—ANY ONE SENDING $1, I WILL send him a nice single case-watch, warranted. Agents that send me $10, are entitled to one free. Inclose one stamp, to pay postage. ABRAHAM PERRY, Cornwall, Orange County, N. Y.

KENNEDY'S EXTRA FINE CAMBRIDGEPORT CRACKERS, in barrels, half barrels and boxes, for sale at No. 10 Cortlandt-st., and at all first-class grocers. Something new. Tineans assorted.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.
COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.

Castlewood, a first-class country place, situated on Mountain-av., in Llewellyn Park, at Orange, N. J., only one hour from this City. The house is being built of rough stone, under the direction of Alexander J. Davis, architect.

The architectural style of the house is castellated domestic gothic, irregular in plan, built in the most substantial manner with stone, lined with brick, and covered with slate and metal. The timbered floors, dressed to show construction, ornament the ceilings, are deafened throughout, and the whole pile, including the coach house and stable, may be considered fire-proof. The masonry is pelasgic, that is, jointed in rhomboidal form, and is of the trap-rock gray stone cropping out of the ridges of the neighboring mountains.

The entrance hall, at which we arrive by a fine carriage road, is very commodious. Stairs, wholly of oak, ascending and descending, are upon the left of a door opening to the principal drawing-room, which has a bay and other windows looking west, north and east. Before you is a saloon, circular in form, connecting with the east front. The domestic apartments are to the right of the hall, and occupy the south wing.

Private stairs and a small boudoir separate the family parlor from a nursery and bedroom, and connect the entrance road with the basement and covered way to the stables; beyond a laundry, well-room and cloister. A spacious kitchen, several steps above the ground level on three sides, communicates with the laundry, fuel-room and store and cellar rooms, a pantry, sub-hall and dining-room—the latter under the saloon, also circular in form, and opening upon a terrace walk leading to the garden on the one hand, which is well stocked with the choicest varieties of all kinds of fruit, and the grove and ramble on the other. The sub-basement contains the furnace and its accessories, ice and coal vaults.

The upper floor contains four bedrooms, besides a rotunda and tower observatory. The rotunda is adapted for music room, library, picture gallery and billiards. It has a skylight, oriel and other windows. It is the finest room in the mansion.

Five or more acres of land are offered for sale with this house, together with the right to the use of Llewellyn Park, which is a tract of 500 acres of land beautifully situated on the eastern slope of Eagle Ridge (Orange Mountain,) with a surface finely diversified, embracing deep ravines, bold rocky cliffs, brooks of the purest spring water, picturesque old oaks, beeches and tulips, and a noble forest of the native evergreens and deciduous trees.

It is laid out and embellished with drives, walks, &c., in the modern natural style of landscape gardening, and 60 acres, known as the "Ramble," have been deeded in trust for the exclusive use and enjoyment of the purchasers of land lying within the park.

The rest of the tract of land, containing about 500 acres, has been divided into villa sites of from one to ten acres each.

It was selected with special reference to the wants of citizens doing business in the City of New-York, and yet wishing accessible, retired and healthy homes in the country, but may be considered equally attractive to all citizens of the United States who contemplate locating in this neighborhood. Sloping to the southeast (the best exposure for health, cultivation, and protection from the winds or Winter,) it is favorably situated to catch the sea breezes which prevail in Summer.

The whole tract abounds in pure, soft spring water.

It is believed that no spot within 20 miles of New-York is in all respects so healthy as the side of this mountain. It is almost the only locality so near the City where there is no fever and ague.

Purchasers of sites desiring to build of stone can obtain the material on the premises free of charge.

The privacy of the Park, and of all the sites, is secured by lodges and gatekeepers at the entrances. The main entrance is on the valley road at the termination of Park-avenue, one mile from North Orange Railroad Station. As we ascend along the Park avenues—seven miles of which are completed—Newark, New-York, and their bays, Brooklyn, Staten Island and the Narrows are all taken at a glance. Upon reaching the top of the mountain, 700 feet above the level of the sea, a landscape more than 100 miles in extent spans the horizon. Cultivated fields and country seats, villages, towns and cities, ponds, rivers and bays, with the Nevesink Hills at the south; Nyack Mountain, Haverstraw Peak and the highlands towards the north, with Long Island and the ocean in the east, all are revealed to the eye. This natural panorama is acknowledged by all to be one of the finest in America.

Llewellyn Park is less than one hour from New York City via Morris and Essex Railroad, ten trains per day each way, foot of Barclay and Christopher sts., viz.:

A. M.: 7:30, 8:30, 11:30. P. M.: 1:00, 2.00, 3.30, 4.00, 5.20 6:30.

Returning, the train leaves Orange at—A. M.: 7:04, 7:43, 8:54, 10:09. P. M.: 1:48, 3:19, 3:54, 5:19, 7:07, 8:08.

And via New-Jersey Railroad and Orange and Newark Horse Railroad, foot of Cortlandt st., twenty trips each way daily.

For ease of access, beauty and variety of scenery, for healthfulness of climate, for the intelligence and moral order of its population—in short, for all those considerations which combine to render a region attractive as a family residence—it is believed that the vicinity of Orange, especially the mountain side, possesses advantages not surpassed, if equaled, by any other place in the vicinity of New-York.

Castlewood may be approached via Tulip-av., Wildwood-av., Glen-av. and Park-way. Price $35,000.

For maps, terms and particulars, as well as cards of admission, apply to the proprietor,

L. S. HASKELL, Library Building, Orange, Essex County, N. J.,
Or to T. B. MERRICK & SON, No. 70 William-st., New-York.

N. B.—Twenty-five houses, in various styles of architecture, have already been built, and the following sites remain unsold, viz:

	Each.
2 lots	$10,000
2 lots	7,500
6 lots	6,000
10 lots	5,000
2 lots	3,000
3 lots	2,500
12 lots	2,000
Also, the Eyrie at Eagle Rock, a rustic house and ten acres of land	20,000
Park Cottage, on Park-av.	7,500

A few of the choicest situations on Orange Mountain, outside of the Park, of 5 acres to 50 acres each, for sale at low figures.

Fifty lots, 50 by 200, on Park-av., (100 feet wide,) at $1,000 each.

For a more full description of Llewellyn Park see "Downing's Landscape Gardening and Rural Architecture," page 568.

FOR SALE.
A farm of forty acres, with dwelling-house and outbuildings thereon, nearly new, well shaded and in good repair, near Huntington, in Suffolk County, L. I.; the land is highly cultivated; sufficient wood land for fuel; if any object, half cash may be taken. Inquire of RICE & SWIFT, Counselors at Law, No. 200 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—TO CLOSE UP AN ESTATE—TWO lots of land, each 25x100 feet, with four houses, two front and two rear; this property cost over $6,000; will be sold for $3,500, payable in greenbacks—it being part of the estate of the late Dr. Vermeule, situated on North 7th-st., between 6th and 7th sts., Williamsburgh; a good opportunity for an investment; when put in repair, will pay over 25 per cent. on the investment. For particulars, inquire of Mrs. VERMEULE, No. 63½ Columbia-st., New-York; or JAMES L. PARSHALL, Special Guardian, Morrisania Village, Westchester County, N.Y.

FOR SALE—BEAUTIFUL BUILDING SITE, CONtaining eight city lots, situate at Bellevue, adjoining east on the villa residence of Charles L. Elliott, Esq., 2½ miles from Hoboken Ferry. Also, six and eighteen similar lots, west and north of said residence, with a splendid orchard of imported fruit trees in full bearing. For beauty and extent of scenery, this property stands unrivaled. Apply before 1 o'clock to L. POPE, 1st-st., Hoboken.

FOR SALE—A VERY VALUABLE LIME QUARry, lime mill and kilns, with extensive water power and a large flouring and feed mill. The property is situated at Wilbur, Ulster County, near Rondout Creek. The water power never fails, and the location is one of the best in the State. Apply to DANIEL E. DONOVAN, Esq., on the premises, or to P. C. Bulkley, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

HOUSE AND FURNITURE FOR SALE—Opposite Madison-square, with or without the furniture, a first-class four-story brown-stone house, 25x70 feet, in fine order; immediate possession given. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—IN 9th-ST., WEST OF BROADWAY, with immediate possession, a large and substantial brick house in fine order; all improvements; lot is leased from Sailor's Snug Harbor; ground rent $200 per annum. Price $16,000. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN—THE THREE story brick house, No. 166 Washington-st., situated on high ground, convenient to the ferries; containing bath, stationary tubs, range, water-closets, &c., all in perfect order. For terms, &c., apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—IN MOUNT VERNON, ¾ HOUR'S ride via New-Haven Railroad, a first-class house, containing 12 rooms; has furnace, range, gas and water; good cellars, garret and outhouses; grounds beautifully laid out with shrubbery and evergreens. Apply to JOHN STEVENS, Mount Vernon.

FOR SALE—IN 19TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV., WITH or without the furniture, a substantial four-story brick house, 25x60 feet, in good order, with all modern improvements. Early possession given. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—FIVE NEW HOUSES, HIGH STOOP, and all modern conveniences, in a superior locality, up town. Price $12,000 each. Terms easy. Also, others, from $15,000 to $30,000. Apply to DILLENBECK & BARNES, No. 17 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY ELEGANT COUNTRY residence in Westchester County, 9 miles from Harlem, very accessible by railroad; stone mansion with modern improvements; barns, stables, grapery, ice-house, fish ponds; 25 acres excellent land. Apply to R. O. GLOVER, No. 50 Wall-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE—IN THIRTY-SEVENTH-ST., BEtween Madison and 5th avs., a large and substantially built house, very desirably situated. A large portion of the purchase money may remain on mortgage at six per cent. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT 4-STORY extra-sized House, in 25th-st., near Madison-square, with gas fixtures. Possession in 30 days. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLY LOCATED AND well furnished house of moderate size, high stoop, 4 stories, and near 5th-av.; for sale with or without the furniture. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO.

A GREAT CHANCE FOR INVESTMENT.—210 lots in Brooklyn, with railroad and water frontage, will be sold at a great bargain. Also, 4 lots near Bedford-av. Apply at No. 28 Dey-st., second story.

FOR SALE—WILLIAMSBURGH HOUSES AND lots; several first-class houses with modern improvements and immediate possession. For sale by S. COCKCROFT, No. 83 South 7th-st. and No. 165 Broadway.

FOR SALE—TWO HUNDRED TONS OF No. 1 Allentown Pig Iron, for immediate delivery. Apply to J. L. & W. W. CORNELL & CO., No. 129 Centre-st.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, SEPT. 12, 1864.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—GREAT FRENCH GIANT, GIANT GIRL, MAMMOTH CHILD, ALBINOS, TWO DWARFS, &c., at all hours; RAVEL PANTOMIME; Mlle. ERNESTINE; NEGRO MINSTRELS; MIRACULOUS CABINET—AFTERNOON AND EVENING—EXTRA PERFORMANCES 11 o'clock A. M.

WALLACK'S—COMEDY.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—FAUST.

WINTER GARDEN—EVERYBODY'S FRIEND—THE TOODLES.

BROADWAY THEATRE—THE VICTIMS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—CORIOLANUS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—MIRIAM'S CRIME—JENNY LIND.

IRVING HALL—STEREOPTICON.

HELLER'S—(No. 585 Broadway)—MAGIC.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the TIMES (Daily) is FOUR CENTS.
To Mail Subscribers per annum.....$10 00
Including Sunday morning edition, $12.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

One copy 1 year ....$3 00 | Five copies 1 year, $12 00
Two copies 1 year... 5 00 | Ten copies 1 year.. 22 50

THE WEEKLY TIMES.

One copy 1 year.....$2 00 | Five copies 1 year...$8 00
Three copies 1 year. 5 00 | Ten copies 1 year....15 00
And an Extra Copy to any Club of Ten.
Twenty copies 1 year.....25 00

To Clergymen.—WEEKLY, $1 25; SEMI-WEEKLY, $2 25.
Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club Rates.
Payments invariably in advance.
We have no authorized traveling Agents.
To any person sending us a Club of Twenty, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the DAILY TIMES will be sent gratis for one year. Address
H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 7½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The latest intelligence from the Army of the Potomac, is that on Friday the batteries on the right and centre of our lines kept up a lively fire at intervals through the day. The enemy, attracted by the noise made by the cars as they passed toward the front, endeavored without success to interrupt the operations of the road. The rebel picket line just west of the Jerusalem plank road, was attacked on Friday night by the Second Division, and nearly the whole line captured. The movement was a complete surprise to the rebels, who made vigorous but unsuccessful efforts to regain the lost ground. Fifteen hundred will cover, it is reported, our losses from all causes during last week.

Gen. ROUSSEAU is concentrating his forces in Tennessee. It is reported that the rebel Gen. DICK TAYLOR has crossed the Mississippi with the intention of joining WHEELER. Tennessee is said to be filled with straggling rebels, who plunder indiscriminately.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Boston *Traveller* says: "If the Gloucester fishermen are not disturbed by pirates or privateers this year, they will enjoy a season of unparalleled prosperity. All of the vessels are coming home with full fares, and the mackerel are bringing great prices and meet with a brisk demand. More than two hundred fine schooners are at the bay of St. Lawrence, and will probably land at Gloucester before Thanksgiving sixty thousand barrels of mackerel, worth more than one million of dollars. The total receipts for sale of codfish, mackerel, oil and other products of the fisheries of Gloucester this year, must nearly reach three millions of dollars.

Surgeon SATTERLEE, U. S. Medical Purveyor, has been promoted to the rank of Brigadier-General for faithful performance of arduous and important duties. The Surgeon has for ten years been a resident of this City, and from the commencement of the war has been Medical Purveyor. The promotion gives great satisfaction out as it does in the army.

The Nashua *Gazette* says: "Two or three weeks ago, a man in this city was so poor that he was unable to pay the rent of a house, and it being very warm weather, he and his family camped out in the open air. Last week he enlisted in the heavy artillery, and was seeking to purchase a farm to invest his $1,200 bounty in."

The Indian names of some of our new war vessels are thus interpreted: *Suwannee*, buffalo soup: *Shamokin*, worn out pipe; *Muscoota*, musk rat; *Winnepec*, small pig; *Ashuelot*, burnt bones; *Monocacy*, sleeping baby; *Mahongo*, wounded boar. None of the above are extremely warlike, especially "sleeping baby" and "worn out pipe."

A convict died in his cell in the Michigan State Prison, the other day, who had been confined seventeen years for the murder of his father.

Fifty thousand Canadian acres have been planted with flax this year against five thousand the last year, a result of the cotton famine.

The blockade runner *Elezey* was captured on Thursday last by the steamer *Keystone State*, and sent into Beaufort.

There was a fall of 12 to 16 ₩ cent. in Gold on Saturday, from 234½ to 218, closing 222½ ₩ cent. Government Stocks were firm under the decided success of the New Loan at Washington, and the Money Market is made easier by the mode of payments for the Loan. The Railway speculation left off weak.

THE RECRUITING OF NEGROES.—When the last call of the President for troops was made, there was a general impression prevalent in many of the States—and this State among the rest—that they could fill up their quotas by sending agents off to the Southwest and enlisting negroes. We corrected this notion at the time by means of facts and authentic documents in our possession. It has been pretty effectually corrected by the very small success of the agents that were actually sent out on this work by some of the States. Gen. SHERMAN, who has penetrated further into the slave country than any other of our soldiers, also gave his views to the same purpose, in a letter we published some time ago, and he gave his opinion again a few days since, in a conversation with an agent for the recruitment of negroes, who called upon him. Gen. SHERMAN, according to the report of this agent, said that he had repeatedly written to the Secretary of War that there were no able-bodied men in the Southwest who were not either in his army or the other; that the rebels had swept every able-bodied nigger before them, and taken them down into the corn-growing regions of Georgia; and that he "would agree to eat every nigger the agent could recruit without salt." He furthermore applied a little Attic salt to this agent by informing him that when there were enough recruiting agents down there he would organize them into a regiment—he had no doubt they were loyal men—and put them in front to fight the enemy.

Less Exhilaration and More Firmness.

Well, God was thanked yesterday in our churches according to proclamation, and sincerely we doubt not. But is that all? The most heroic character in Scripture we think did something more. He "thanked God and *took courage*." We take it, that one is as much a duty as the other, or rather that if the one is thoroughly performed the other is a sure consequence. Is it so with us? Has our thankfulness for our recent successes *braced up our souls?* That is the practical point, for it is the point which concerns not the past but the future.

There is not one thing under the sun that this Northern people needs so much as courage. We don't refer to our armies; they have plenty of it. We mean the millions who are here at home, looking out upon the war, and never for an instant coming within cannon range of it. We say precisely, they lack courage. Why? Because they don't go to the front? Not at all. They are not all wanted there. Their true place, speaking in general, is at home, just where they are.

They lack courage, because they lack that which is its first element, *firmness of spirit*. Who dares deny this? Is not every man a witness that one month ago the majority of our people were chilled, benumbed, almost paralyzed with a fear that the war never would end? Does not every man see that the majority are now half intoxicated with the fancy that it will end within three months probably, and six months sure? That is not firmness of spirit. It is just the opposite.

We have no disposition to undervalue our recent successes. They are truly valuable; but not a whit more so than others which have occurred, and which yet did not end the war. Who will say that what we have achieved at Mobile is of more importance than that done at New-Orleans two years and a half ago?—or that the capture of Atlanta is of more account than the capture of Vicksburgh a year and a quarter ago?—or that the occupation of the Weldon Railroad has a greater consequence than that of the Knoxville Railroad nearly a year ago? Yet each of these former achievements was followed by just such inordinate confidence as we now see, that the rebellion had received its mortal stroke. What if the forts of Mobile have been taken? Mobile itself still holds out. What if Atlanta has been evacuated? HOOD'S army is still substantially unharmed, and yet knows how to fortify itself. What if the Weldon Railroad is in our hands? The Danville road is not, and there is too much reason to believe that the report that the rebels are building a junction between the Weldon and the Southside Railroads, below our point of occupation, is well founded.

Our undue elation would not be worth writing against if it ended in itself. But it does not. It is almost sure to be followed by a corresponding depression when the excessive expectations are not realized. The movement of the public feeling from the beginning of this war has been a continual series of ebbings and flowings, of high tides of exultation succeeded by utter emptiness of spirit. Hitherto no particular damage has resulted from these irregularities, for our soldiers always fight with the same grand steadiness, whatever be the feelings at home. Our megrims cannot reach bullets. But they can reach votes. And just here is the danger.

The greatest peril, we may say in fact the only peril now before us is, that *the Presidential election two months hence, may catch us at one of these ebbs of public spirit*. Let the present airy hopes which now generally prevail, that the rebellion will quickly go under, be dashed by such reverses as we have again and again experienced—nay, let them but be left unsupported by new achievements of an impressive aspect, and the public heart may again sink into a discouragement which will prompt it to end its miseries by even the mad expedient of giving its votes to MCCLELLAN, and taking any peace then that might be patched up by the traitor crew around him. We do not aver that any failure of present hopes could produce such a revulsion of feeling; but there can be no security against it, except in a greater firmness and equanimity of public temper than have yet prevailed.

It is always well to hope for the best; but it is more important yet to be prepared for the worst. We consider that nothing in the future is more certain than the ultimate conquest of this rebellion. Every moral and every material calculation alike make that the only possible result. But we may deceive ourselves if we undertake to predict that it must come in a certain month, or a certain season, or even in a certain year. Our best Generals, who know most about the matter, do not presume to do that. The most that Lieut.-Gen. GRANT says, even when writing in the intimacy of private correspondence, is that "the end is not far distant if we will only be true to ourselves." Maj.-Gen. SHERMAN, in his public letter to the Massachusetts agent, so far from prophesying the particular time of the end, did not hesitate to say, "I firmly believe a universal draft will become necessary to overcome the wide-spread resistance offered us." It is true the latter was written July 30, six weeks ago; but SHERMAN was already before Atlanta, and had won three great battles over HOOD, which assured him the early possession of that important point. We think it may be taken as a general rule that those who know least of the actual work to be done are the most sanguine in their hopes and the most despairing in their disappointments.

As for the present Autumnal season, one thing, we think, may be counted upon with a good deal of certainty, and that is the fighting of the rebels with fiercer determination than ever. It is clear, from their newspapers, that whatever hopes of their independence they have, lie in the defeat of the Union party at the Northern polls in November. It is just as clear that nothing can more conduce to that defeat than the worsting of our armies in the field. The rebels understand as well as we that the Copperheads of the North breed fastest in national misfortune. We may rely upon it that during the next two months they will do their very utmost to produce that misfortune. They will fight with a new dash, will plan with a fresh craft. Could the sacrifice of fifty thousand of his men prevent the reëlection of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, we havn't a doubt JEFF. DAVIS would choose it on the instant. There will be stirring times between now and then, we may depend upon it. They may turn to our disadvantage. We have, or at least ought to have, long ago learned that the issues of strategy and the events of battles are always uncertain. No great war ever goes straight on, in unbroken successes, to its consummation. Defeats alternate with victories, reverses with advances. It is only the long run that tells. The final crushing of this rebellion, with a people true to duty, under favor of Heaven, is a sure thing; but yet, sure as it is, who shall say that a season of sore baffling and hard suffering is not before us? We believe it will not come, but it may. If it does, let us be prepared for it. Let us accustom ourselves to the truth that this season will not and cannot be the decisive stage of the war, and that our fidelity remains just as binding whether it bring weal or woe. We are grateful, and we have reason; let us also be constant. While we thank God, let us not, as so often before, fail of the true courage.

The Military Career of McClellan.

When Gen. SCOTT retired from his military position, his successor was appointed without any of those contentious wranglings which so often attend high military preferment. With the disinterestedness that has characterized every act of the present Executive, he was selected from a remnant of the only political faction which showed any signs of opposition. We doubt whether history records another appointment, at once so important and enviable, and so unanimously sustained, as that so magnanimously proffered by Government to Gen. MCCLELLAN.

Without a military rival or a political enemy, he was hailed as the welcome champion of a nation mighty in resources, firm and united in purpose, nerved with an energy which no terrors could tame, and sworn to a cause sacred alike to their country and posterity. We were twenty millions, and in earnest. It needed no tocsin of alarm but the cry of "the Union"—no conscription to fill the ranks of an efficient army. There was no cry for exemption; but one common voice was heard from the shores of the Atlantic to the far-off coast of the Pacific, "Down with Rebellion!" The avenues in every direction, leading to Washington, were choked with living masses, hailing from every town and hamlet of the North, eager to devote their lives and fortunes to the service of their country and the glory of their new Commander. He was thus surrounded by an army of such vast proportions, and with such promptness and celerity, as justly challenged the admiration of the world. Nor did this half million of soldiers constitute the physical strength of the North. A navy, powerful as the army itself, and second to none in existence, protected our frontier from any hostile attack, and threatened terror to every seaport of the rebellious States. The Commander-in-Chief was thus fortified with every conceivable element of strength, and his future was dazzled with impending glory and prospective aggrandizement. The "sun of Austerlitz" did not shine upon the Emperor NAPOLEON with more auspicious grandeur than that which dawned upon the advent of this youthful Commander. And thus was this man elevated and idolized by a grateful and confiding people, and intrusted with their dearest interests.

Had any one, while MCCLELLAN was parading along the lines of the Grand Army of the Potomac, a hundred and eighty-five thousand strong, uttered the strange prediction that in one short year he would have rendered that host well-nigh powerless, by a total lack of generalship and patriotic fervor—that he would cower before the foe, and with his army deformed, demoralized and reduced to half its original number, fly to the protection of the gunboats at Harrison's Bar, strewing his circuitous route with the dead and mutilated bodies of his devoted soldiers, with military stores and abandoned arms; and had he added, that after this inglorious defeat he would have been compelled, at the peril of his beaten army, to retrace his steps to the same parade ground that he occupied then, in all the pomp and pageantry of war; had any one suggested an idea so monstrous as this, public opinion would have branded him as a madman or a fool, and its faith and devotion to MCCLELLAN remained unshaken.

But all this, alas! and even more, is too true. It was not that he spent eight months of our most precious time around Washington, furnishing no hope to his countrymen but pompous parades and grand reviews—it was not the disaster at Ball's Bluff, nor the capture of the deserted camp at Manassas, nor yet the fatal war he waged with the pestiferous swamps of the Chickahominy, that consummated his condemnation. We endured these needless calamities with a patience unparalleled. We saw fragments of our army fighting fruitless and disastrous battles with the combined forces of the enemy, and sacrificing golden opportunities at the close of each successive engagement—we saw these brave men dying by thousands while bivouacked in the pestilent quagmires of Virginia, till this strange General had planted a grave-yard from the Potomac to the James. and yet we bore all with a moderation and forbearance which furnish one of the greatest marvels of the war. Thus for one long, fatal year did we suffer this ill-starred Captain to trifle with our credulity. We bore disappointment upon disappointment, and brooked disaster upon disaster, till the series of calamitous battles before Richmond crowned the disgraceful career.

It is true that both friends and enemies had regarded the impending contest as the decisive struggle of the war, and its issue as involving the fate of the nation. It is no less true that all human calculation predicted the triumph of our arms and the glories of an overwhelming victory. There was not a traitor in Richmond, from the ragged private to the Major-General, but that believed their inglorious destiny was sealed. But, alas! our meridian sun was to set at noon, and night was brooding over the nation with a gloom that could be felt. The darkest day that ever dawned upon the American people was the Fourth of July, 1862. It was the nation's birthday—but there was no joy. The few booming cannon admonished us but of defeat and impending danger, and sounded the sad requiem of an army of patriot soldiers.

It was not here, even in a disaster fraught with consequences so fearful and boundless, that we mark the crushing blow of popular condemnation. He had crippled the noblest army of the Western world. He had sacrificed along with it our national honor, and subjected us to the sneers and insolent menaces of Europe. But overshadowing all these calamities and humiliations, he unmasked a policy the worst that ever stained an American soldier. It was that policy which violated the faith of a confiding nation, sacrificed their sons by thousands and their wealth by millions, left them almost at the mercy of exultant traitors, *that negro Slavery might live.*

This is the man who, on motion of CLEMENT L. VALLANDIGHAM, was unanimously nominated as the Democratic candidate for President of the United States.

The Threatened Bolt.

It would seem at this moment that there is likely to be something like a bolt from the support of the Chicago nominees by the extreme left wing of the Copperhead peace faction. Mr. VALLANDIGHAM delivered a speech at Dayton, Ohio, on Wednesday last, supporting the Chicago platform and nominee; but two days after, while at Columbus, on his way East to continue his electioneering speeches, he got a copy of Gen. MCCLELLAN'S letter of acceptance. Upon reading it, according to a telegram which we are assured is accurate, he at once authorized the withdrawal of his name from the appointments in Ohio, and returned home—the dispatch adding to this announcement that the "peace men have determined to maintain their integrity, and will soon call a meeting to determine their course of action." On Wednesday, he declared that until the great work of the political campaign was accomplished, "every day, every hour of his existence, every thought, all that was dearest to him, should be yielded up cheerfully and freely, until upon the 8th of November, or the morning of the 9th, when the sun shall rise to record a country about to be redeemed, regenerated, and disenthralled." Thus he faced on Wednesday, but in forty-eight hours after he appeared to be facing in an opposite direction. This from the author and writer of the Chicago platform—from the member who moved in the convention that MCCLELLAN'S nomination be made unanimous—from the orator who at once took the stump for the nominee, and declared that "there was not a man in America more fit for the choice—that there was not a man whose "personal character, whose morality, whose attachments to the principles, and whose obedience to the precepts of Christianity—a man whose devotion to his country—a man who in every sense of the word is a gentleman—I say there is not a man in any respect above or beyond Gen. MCCLELLAN"—such action, we remark, from the representative chief of the Copperheads looked at first blush rather ominous.

Beside Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, the *Daily News* of this City—the organ of the peace Secessionists—came out on Saturday declaring that the Democracy "must seek another candidate" than MCCLELLAN—that MCCLELLAN now "stands before the people self-nominated, on a platform of his own creation"—that the "Peace party will not consent to have their principles betrayed and they do homage to the betrayer"—that they "demand all that is nominated in the bond"—and that "if the platform accords not with the nominee's conviction of right, a due respect for the opinions of the assemblage that unanimously adopted it requires that he should give back to the convention the standard of the Democracy." The *News* further stated that "the Democratic National Convention is not dissolved; it is ready to convene at the call of its Executive Committee, and if Gen. MCCLELLAN cannot abide by the resolutions through which the principles of the party have been enunciated, let the convention reassemble, and either remodel their platform to suit their nominee, or nominate a candidate to suit the platform."

Beside these utterances, there are numerous others of the same kind from Copperhead leaders and newspapers of less importance. These malcontents speak with great vehemence; but it is not unlikely that a few days may see the whole movement fizzle out.

HOW TO SAVE THE UNION.—"Nothing," says Gen. WOOL, "for aught that I can discover, will save the Union and its Government but the successes of GRANT, SHERMAN, FARRAGUT, and SHERIDAN." These are perfectly true words; and therefore the chief duty of all who desire to save the Union is to fill up the ranks of the army which marches to its glorious work under these eminent soldiers.

Gen. WOOL further says that the "perils of the Union were never greater than at this moment"—by which every loyal man will see how imperative it is that his patriotism shall *promptly* assume the form of action.

Did He Accept the Platform?

Gen. MCCLELLAN'S letter of acceptance is essentially a dishonest document, intended to obtain votes on false pretences. The main question at issue before the people of these United States at the coming election is not whether peace is desirable. All agree that it is. It is not whether the "resources of statesmanship" should be employed to obtain it. All agree that they should be employed in their proper place. The question at issue is—What shall be done with the war? shall it be prosecuted with vigor, or checked in its course? The Democratic party at Chicago declared that the latter course was the proper one. They declared that "Justice, humanity, liberty and the public welfare demand that immediate efforts be made for a cessation of hostilities." Perhaps we should hardly admit that Copperheads demand what is demanded by justice, liberty, humanity and the public welfare, but Democrats could not claim that they did not demand what they say is thus demanded. Nor can they deny that they demand a cessation of hostilities when they demand that immediate efforts be made to obtain one. This platform was not approved by many men who have heretofore been called Democrats. They agreed with Gen. DIX, that putting down the rebellion was to be effected "by a *steady and unwavering* prosecution of the war." And no man can honestly hold this opinion and accept the Chicago platform.

Now Gen. MCCLELLAN'S letter was clearly intended to win votes from those who hold with Gen. DIX, without drawing off the votes of those who demand a cessation of hostilities. It was not a fair, frank, soldierly statement of his position. It was an attempt to ride two horses; to carry water on both shoulders.

The Democrats are at issue already among themselves about it. The *News* declares that he does not accept the platform. The Brooklyn *Eagle* declares that he does accept the platform. The *World* does not say whether he accepts it or not. For ourselves we are at a loss to know. From parts of his letter we should be inclined to say that he did not accept it. But when we find that he says he accepts the nomination, "believing that the views here expressed are those of the convention and the people you represent," we are driven to the dilemma that he either did accept the platform or wrote rather incomprehensibly. Can the *World* help us out of the difficulty, or tell us which horn of the dilemma we must take? Are we to conduct the campaign on the theory that Gen. MCCLELLAN declared himself in favor of immediate cessation of hostilities, or that he declared that the Chicago Convention was not in favor of one? Did he accept the platform or not?

Important Letter from Gen. Wool.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In an hour like this, when the very existence of the Republic is at stake, the opinions of such a man as Gen. JOHN E. WOOL have deep interest and significance. I send you an extract from a letter just received from that distinguished patriot in reference to the pending issues:

* * * * * * *

I was more than delighted with the views you entertain in regard to the election of MCCLELLAN to the Presidency of the United States. You have said truthfully that his 'election means the trailing of our flag in the dust before its enemies, the entire subservieney of the North to the South;' and you might have added the surrender of the United States to JEFFERSON DAVIS and his Government. That such is the intention, if they succeed in the election of MCCLELLAN, of the leaders of this wide-spread conspiracy of peacemakers, there cannot be a shadow of doubt. It extends over the North as well as the South. Its influence is seen and felt in every city, town and hamlet throughout the land, with its *headquarters in Canada*, stimulated and encouraged by the three Presidential factions in the Republican ranks, which appears to have paralyzed the whole party.

The conspirators have taken advantage of this silence and apathy of the Republicans, who have hitherto professed to be supporters of the war, and have not failed to add to their ranks, the weak, the timid and cowardly of the Republican party, as well as of the Democratic party. Within the last two days, however, the Republicans have been somewhat roused from their lethargy by the recent successes of Maj.-Gen. SHERMAN. Nothing, for aught that I can discover, will save the Union and its Government but the successes of GRANT, SHERMAN, FARRAGUT and SHERIDAN.

These successes may rouse the people and preserve our country; but nothing else, from present appearances, will save it from the danger with which it is threatened. The perils of the Union were never greater than at the present moment. The conspirators have secret associations, whose members are scattered over the land, using every means in their power to alarm and frighten the ignorant and timid. They are also distributed throughout the armies and navy of the United States, and exerting all their powers to induce those who have the privilege of voting to cast their votes for MCCLELLAN, who is represented to be popular with the rank and file. At a future day I may present facts which will substantiate all I have said in regard to this dangerous conspiracy and their convention and their candidate for the Presidency.

It was not the sword of CÆSAR that destroyed the liberty of Rome, but the demagogues that thronged the forum with souls dead to their country's honor, and spotted with corruption. * * * *

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,
(Signed,) JOHN E. WOOL.

GEN. JOHN A. LOGAN.—A strong effort was made to induce Gen. JOHN A. LOGAN, of Illinois, to accept the nomination for Vice-President on the Copperhead ticket. JOHN B. HASKIN, ex-member of Congress from New-York, and a personal friend of LOGAN, wrote him, some weeks ago, an urgent letter to allow his name to go before the convention for Vice-President. Several other prominent politicians wrote him on the subject. HASKIN sent him a second letter stronger, if possible, in language than the first one, beseeching him to be a candidate, and assuring him of the party support of the New-York and other Eastern delegates. Gen. LOGAN unqualifiedly refused. He told those gentlemen that he did not *train with that crowd*; that he was a War Democrat—not a Peace sneak; that he was opposed to bowing down and supplicating for forgiveness at the feet of JEFF DAVIS; that he was for an honorable, permanent peace, which could only be obtained by overthrowing armed rebellion, and compelling the insurgents to yield obedience to the Constitution and the laws, and that he would never consent to make peace on any terms that did not embrace a complete restoration of the Union, in all of its territorial integrity.—*Chicago Tribune.*

MORE TROOPS GOING TO THE FRONT.—Nearly two thousand troops left this port yesterday for the front. One thousand volunteers and sixty regulars go to the Army of the Potomac; four hundred and fifty to the Department of Washington, and four hundred sail for the Middle Department in the *Star of the South*. Nearly all of these troops crossed from Hart's Island.

The Chicago Convention and its Candidate.

Chicago Nomination—Who is McClellan?—Motives of his Nomination—Want of Strength in the West—His Chances Small.

THE BECKON, *Friday, Sept. 2, 1864.*

There is no greater proof of the utter corruption of politics in this country than the simple fact that the demagogues should be able to force upon the people a party strife in this crisis of the country. Why should we have a party controversy? For what earthly purpose? There is but a single question before the nation—Shall the rebels be subdued and the Union restored? Or, shall it not? *That* is the only question before the country, and is it possible that any two patriotic men can differ about it? It is possible that men who are *not* patriotic may differ, and we know they do. Your Woods and Vallandighams, and Voorhees, think the war ought not to be carried on, and we ought to humbly give up to the rebels. This sect of politicians have one merit. They are honest, frank and bold. They want to help the rebels. They went to Chicago for that purpose, but were overruled by men like SEYMOUR and RICHMOND. With what gain events will determine. My impression is that the nomination of FILLMORE would have served their purpose much better, and would have had a sort of moral weight, in the fact that FILLMORE has had experience in public affairs; is acquainted with many public men, and has a party following of the old Americans, which might be made available.

Who is MCCLELLAN? What is he? There have been times, as in the days of POLK, and PIERCE, when who and what was a candidate for the Presidency was of little moment. But it is not so now. Men who would not have inquired then will inquire now. And who is MCCLELLAN? Not merely a defeated General, who has added not one laurel to the reputation of American arms; but, only a General! He knows nothing whatever of civil affairs; has never even been in a town council or legislature; is utterly ignorant of anything in the political history, or statesmanship, or foreign policy of the country. A mere bald soldier, taken from the field, without any civil education or qualifications whatever. He was once a railroad man; but no railroad of any value or importance would be trusted to him. He was brought into public life by Gov. DENNISON, of Ohio, who recommended him to CAMERON and LINCOLN; but he was hardly through with the West Virginia campaign before his indorsers were heartily tired of him. LINCOLN made him all he is by obstinately keeping him in long after he ought to have been dismissed. But I need not discuss MCCLELLAN. If the country was capable of electing such a man at such a time as this, it would no longer be a land of virtue, freedom and intelligence. He is nominated, and I will remark on some of the political consequences.

The only reason why some man of the same kidney with VALLANDIGHAM and WOOD was not nominated, was that poor as MCCLELLAN'S military reputation is, they hoped to make something out of a military man. Would they have nominated MCCLELLAN if they could get any other available General whose name had been heard of? Not a bit of it. The nomination of MCCLELLAN was a political necessity. No other General who had fought a battle could be got, and no such man as SEYMOUR, WOOD, or WOODWARD, could have made a respectable contest. It was, therefore, a necessity with such wily men as your Belmonts and Richmonds. If the nomination had been left to the delegates south of the Alleghanies, MCCLELLAN would never have been heard of at the convention. It is a New-York nomination, and New-Jersey and Kentucky are the only States where his name will add the weight of a straw to that of poor little PENDLETON, his peace Vice. How much strength he has in New-York the TIMES can tell.

The convention smothered VALLANDIGHAM, but did it differ from VALLANDIGHAM in spirit and principle? Not a bit. The wigwam, the hotels and the grogshops all breathed the spirit of rebellion. They met *as the friends of the rebels*, and they did the best they could for their friends. Because they did not put that directly in their resolutions, they have the folly to suppose the people cannot see it. They are mistaken. The ostrich cannot hide himself, and the copperhead cannot hiss without being heard. The people see through the hypocrisy of the convention, as they would through glass.

Where is MCCLELLAN to get his votes? Can any of your demagogues answer that? From the Alleghany Mountains to the Pacific Ocean there is but *one* State which will vote for MCCLELLAN, and that is not certain—*Kentucky*. Poor Kentucky was first secession, then neutral, then conservative Union, and is now fluttering around to find a place. There is no strong body of Democratic Copperheads, *per se*, left in Missouri. There are a great many Secessionists—many of whom will not be allowed to vote. There is little chance for MCCLELLAN in Missouri. In Indiana there would be some chance, if it were not for the late exposure of the conspirators among the Sons of Liberty. That has roused the patriotism of the State effectually, and I cannot now doubt that it will go for the Union ticket. As for the other Western States, MCCLELLAN is *non est inventus*.

Where will MCCLELLAN get votes in the East? Can he gain any in New England? What State there is expected to vote for him? Will Massachusetts or Rhode Island, Vermont or Connecticut? He might possibly get New-Hampshire, but the soldiers are now allowed to vote, and he cannot get their votes. Pennsylvania will give a large majority against him. New-Jersey—yes—one State we concede him. As to New-York, I leave you, Mr. TIMES, to answer; but if New-York is capable of such a folly, it is a great consolation to know she will have it all to herself. She has no power to disturb the country or the Government. The result is, that there are only four or fives States out of twenty-four, in which MCCLELLAN stands the least chance of an electoral vote, and in only two of them is there a probability in his favor.

I say this, of course, on the hypothesis that the Union men will do their duty, and I cannot doubt that. I expect to see BEN. WADE and DAVIS (whose letter has troubled you) in the field, with all their vigor, on their country's side. GERRITT SMITH and LLOYD GARRISON (unlike that pest PHILLIPS) are already there. The brave men of the border States, like Dr. BRECKINRIDGE and GRATZ BROWN and LUCIEN ANDERSON, and CLAY SMITH, are there. From lake to ocean, and from mountain to river, we shall rally round the flag. Under its glorious folds we shall give a strong pull, a long pull, and a pull altogether, and rebel Confederacies, and Copperhead parties, and Tory traitors will be swept away with the besom of destruction.

Hark! Is that the echo of a shout for McCLEL-

AN? Listen. No. From all the hills, and plains, and towns and villages of the West, *I hear no shout for the Chicago nominee.* All is quiet, silent, in the halls of Democracy. Even the Sons of Liberty give no utterance. But hark again! There comes the voice of Ohio's true sons shouting from her capital, rally round the flag, rally round the flag, boys, and long and gloriously will it wave over the great Republic.

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

CALIFORNIA GOSSIP.

"A Slight Improvement"—A New Water Company—Iratuba.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, Aug. 12, 1864.

"A slight improvement is manifest," as the market reporter says, for which small favor we are duly thankful. Things is again "workin'." Mining stocks, that had gone so low that a "deep-sea lead" couldn't reach them, are again coming slowly to the surface. The panic has reached its depth, and on looking around to see who was missing, and what did it, we find ourselves like the "Juke's Motto," "here," and none able to say what for and whyfore. I wish it distinctly understood that your correspondent disclaims and disavows all further responsibility for the morals of this community. The time was when a fellow feeling made us wondrous kind, but that day has passed, and we don't do it any more. If the court know itself. If "the people," individually and collectively, are determined to make fools of themselves, they can do so on their own responsibility. Gould & Curry stock has fluctuated from $975 to $1,600 per foot, all within a week. The last news from the mine is good. The quality of the ore is improving, the quantity increasing, and the probabilities are that it will soon be quoted "healthy." The stock has gone from $1,000 to $1,600 in the last three days. The quantity of bullion coming down from the country above is increasing. Very rich placer diggings have been found within fifteen miles of Victoria. Just think of it: there those blawsted Englishers have been living five years within a dozen miles of a large river emptying into the salt water under their noses, upon which gold diggings, equal to the days of '49, have just now been discovered. They did not even know of the existence of the river. Smart fellows, those Victoria Britishers. Our last news from there represents that they were all going crazy—people were leaving their houses open, stores were deserted, boamsters left their teams in the streets, and from old to young, grave to gay, ministers, judges, and the entire population of Victoria, were on the rush for the diggings. The gold was found in coarse scales and nuggets in the crevices of the rocks, and was being picked up at the rate of hundreds of dollars per day to the hand. How long it will last is, of course, a question; but they say the field is extensive.

Some time since I told the "Mariposers" to be of good cheer, as their happy day was coming. Sure enough it has. A large and very rich vein of quartz has been struck on the property, which prospects very rich. I saw some of the results of the rock at KELLOGG, HEUSTON & Co.'s yesterday, and it was enough to make all the stockholders feel good. The only question about it is whether the new discovery is within the boundaries of the Fremont estate. Some say that it is *not*, but it seems to be generally admitted that it *is*.

I am laying back and chuckling over a little matter of business that is in process, that will, when known, be a bomb-shell in the ranks of the Bensley and Spring Valley Water Companies. There is within five miles of the city a lake, called "Merced," a mile or so in extent, with an outlet emptying into the ocean. For years there has been a hotel on its bank, and a road leading alongside. *Ad interim*, two companies have spent a million of dollars bringing water into the city—one company a distance of twenty-two miles. Latterly the supply has proved inadequate to the demand, and the companies have put on "metres" and increased the rates fearfully. A friend sitting in my office, a month or two since, was lamenting the dullness of the times and the dryness of the season, and, although water is something he never uses except with soap, he was groaning over its scarcity and that of money. I felt it my duty to aid him to make a living, as he is poor—I don't think he is worth a cent over a hundred thousand dollars, loaned out at two per cent. a month. As I mused, a brilliant idea struck me. Water, Lake Merced—five miles from town—a mile long, twenty feet deep. I at once said as much; he pooh-poohed it; said the water was brackish. I said no; he said it is. I said it isn't; for the last time I was down there shooting mallard ducks, getting two loads in one barrel by mistake, I was knocked head over heels out of the boat, and went down to the bottom, and, as I swallowed about ten gallons, I was competent to settle that question. He didn't say a word, but five minutes later he was making good time for the lake. He came back in the afternoon with a bottle of the water, took it to a chemist, had it tested, and found that so far from being brackish, it contained but seventeen parts of impurities or foreign substances, was purer and better than any water we had. The necessary steps were immediately taken to secure the surrounding land, and to-day the papers have all been executed and the company incorporated under the title of "The Clear Lake Water Company"—capital, two millions—and in a few days it will be read in the morning papers, and everybody will wonder that they never thought of it. In early days, the water was brackish but from the effects of the sea-water that had washed in after a heavy storm; but as it has been undergoing a purifying process for some years, all traces of salt have disappeared, and San Francisco is now in a fair way of being supplied with splendid water at a trifling outlay compared with the cost of the companies now furnishing a limited quantity at great expense. The lake is a natural reservoir, fed, as is now ascertained, by a dozen springs from the bottom and at the upper end, sufficient for the entire consumption of three such cities as San Francisco. A reservoir can be built on an elevation close at hand, and the water forced into it by steam power. In the same manner that the Bensley Company now fill their main reservoir. At the lower end of the lake, near the sea, a narrow passage can be cut off by a dam or break-water, rendering it impossible for the surf ever to reach the main lake. Five thousand dollars will pay the entire expense. The company will commence operations at once, and the work be vigorously prosecuted as the parties have abundance of capital.

I see by an advertisement that a new line of steamers, comprising the *Moses Taylor*, *America* and *Golden Rule*, is about to be established via Nicaragua, J. H. RAYMOND, Agent. An opposition line, the advertisement says. As I was plodding along toward the Occidental this evening to dinner, I saw Mr. RAYMOND, young ROBERTS and FORBES, the agent of the Pacific Mail Company, in close confab on a corner. I said to myself, "there's something in the wind." At dinner, happening to look up, I espied Messrs. FORBES and RAYMOND taking their soup together—ROBERTS had failed to connect. I kept my eye on them, and for two rival lines they harmonized beautifully. My first impression was that they had met there to agree upon the steamship bill of fare. RAYMOND seemed to be insisting upon adopting the entire bill of the Occidental. I think FORBES did not seem to favor the fried oysters and ice cream, but RAYMOND's manner was so pursuasive, that I don't doubt that the oysters and cream will be in the bill. They may settle upon clams instead. When the peaches and pears came on a lively discussion seemed to ensue on that question, but I have no doubt they will be furnished. I heard a lady say that it was her opinion that the breaking of the shaft of the *Golden Age* might have been obviated if, when the fracture was first discovered, the steward had applied some of the Sampson butter from the cabin table, as it was strong enough to have remedied the evil. Capt. Baby, who supplies the ships, says it was very mild when he put it aboard, and two men were able to handle a firkin without much difficulty. The voyage undoubtedly had a very invigorating effect on it, or ten men couldn't have held it when it was two weeks old.

You all doubtless remember the big Indian chief IRATARA, who was the lion of your city a month or two since. As I wrote you, he returned to his muttons down on the Colorado. The old man found things at sixes and sevens on his arrival home, taxing it for granted that he was dead. When they heard he was trying to keep pace with the city fathers of Gotham in the pursuit of "whisky straight," they divided up his estate. Five lovely squaws were appropriated by his Cabinet, and the tribe dined off his best mules, smoked all his tobacco, and divided up his pipes, leaving the old man insolvent. The last heard of him, he was paddling Col. POSTON down the Colorado in a canoe, sitting up in the bow, his scanty shirt-tail fluttering in the breeze in the pursuit of a couple of dollars, to replenish the Royal Treasury. Poor old IRATARA, I think LELAND'S dinners at the Metropolitan must have unfitted him for his present diet of muskrats and grasshoppers.

PODGERS.

AMUSEMENTS.

The Academy of Music reopens for a brief series of operatic performances, to-night, under the direction of Mr. LEONARD GROVER, of Philadelphia. The announcement will be found in another column, and we direct attention to it as a fine specimen of what may be called the evasive style of composition. It will be seen that Mr. GROVER carefully avoids any reference to the nationality of the company. The reader pauses in vain to discover if the artist contemplates singing in Italian, French, German or English. There is a reasonable prospect, to be sure, that the latter tongue will be spared, for the quantity at the command of the director does not appear to be extensive. But why endeavor to confuse people, and what necessity is there to be ashamed of the title of German opera? It is a paltry pride that blushes at its own necessities, and something worse, that by suppression would imply an untruth. Fortunately, however, no one will be deceived by the vagueness of Mr. GROVER'S announcement. The "inaugural season of grand opera" means twelve nights here and in Brooklyn of German opera. Monsieur FRANK HIMMEL, (why not FRANCOIS?) means our old friend Herr HIMMEL, and Mademoiselle MARIE FREDERICI means that tenor's charming wife. Those portly Teutons, the Herr HERMAN and STEINECKE are also furnished, with dapper Gallic prefixes to their names. The first-named gentleman in addition is crushed beneath an inexplicable weight of eulogy conveyed in such a junkey shape that it must astonish him as much as it has astonished the public. Here it is:

Mephistopheles—M. JOSEPH HERMAN—(quite accorded one of the very first lyrico-dramatic assumptions known to the operatic stage.) It is, we hope, gratifying to Mr. HERMAN to know that some one has "quite accorded" him an assumption, and if the accord extends to all the notes of his voice it is probable that he will sing in excellent tune for the rest of the season. The company we need scarcely add is precisely the same as that of last season. The orchestra is under the same competent and admirable conductor, Herr ANSCHUTZ, and the chorus we may safely anticipate will be powerful and proficient. Mr. GROVER announces that the costumes are new, and made from "models" imported by Mr. GRAU. The prices of admission are as heretofore. They were considered too high last Fall, and were so in fact, the relative merits of the Italian company and the German company being considered. The depreciation that has since taken place in the value of a "greenback," and the fact that Mr. MARETZEK has been compelled to raise the price of admission to our regular operatic performances, justify Mr. GROVER in once more trying the old rates with his German artists, and we hope this time with success.

The opera to-night will be "Faust"—originally produced in America by Mr. ANSCHUTZ, during his Philadelphia season, and subsequently repeated here with a better *caste* and a greater success. The German version includes a good deal of music that has since been discarded by the composer. The arrangement of the last two acts is also different. These circumstances give interest to the German version, and we may add that the performance of the opera under Mr. ANSCHUTZ'S *baton* has always been admirable. On Tuesday the same opera will be repeated at the Brooklyn Academy of Music.

Mr. MARETZEK'S programme for the season has been issued. In directness of statement and modesty of tone, it presents a notable contrast to the *pronunciamiento* of Mr. GROVER. Mr. MARETZEK dwells upon the difficulties that now attend operatic management, arising from the scarcity of artists, the rapid increase in their demands, the inflated rates of exchange, and the uncertainty that naturally attends everything in these times. He thinks that he has succeeded nevertheless in procuring "not only a stock company complete and efficient in every department, but operatic stars of the first order, beside adding several new and interesting compositions to the already extended repertory of the Academy." Concerning these new artists, Mr. MARETZEK says that all he cares for is, "that each one is endowed with a powerful voice, as yet unimpaired by time, and that they all have left Europe in the very zenith of their public career, and with firmly established reputations. The company is as follows:

Prime Donne Soprani—Signora Carlotta Carozzi-Zucchi; Signora Elvira Brambilla; Miss Laura Harris; Mrs. Jennie Van Zandt, (her first appearance in opera.) *Prime Donne Mezzo-Soprani and Contralti*—Signora C. Morensi; Mlle. Frida de Gebel; Madame Adelina Motte, (her first appearance in opera.) *Comprimaria*—Miss Fannie Stockton. *Primi Tenori Assoluti*—Signor Bernardo Massimiliani; Signor Guglielmo Lotti. *Comprimario* Signor J. Reichardt. *Primi Baritoni*—Signor Fernando Bellini; Signor Francisco Pierrini. *Primi Bassi*—Signor A. Susini; Signor Amati Dubreuil; Signor J. Weinlich. *Basso Comprimario*—Signor W. Muller. *Conductors*—Mons. A. Pedigram and Max Maretzek. *Primo Violino Concertante*—Mons. Henri Appy. *Leaders of Orchestra*—Mons. Henri Appy and Mr. Anthony Reiff. *Chorus Master*—Herr Kerssen. *Stage Manager*—Signor Amati Dubreuil. *Maitre de Ballet*—Mons. A. Grossi. *Premiere Danseuse*—Mlle. Ernestine. *Scenic Artist*—Signor H. W. Calyo.

The regular opera nights will be Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Fridays, and occasional matinees on Saturday. Among the principal attractions of the season will be DONIZETTI'S last work, "Don Sebastiano;" VERDI'S latest production, "La Forza del Destuio;" GOUNOD'S "Mireille;" MEYERBEER'S "Huguenots" and "Prophet," and AUBER'S "Fra Diavolo"—the latter remodeled, and to a great extent re-written by the composer, for the Italian stage. The prices of admission are fixed at $1 50, with 50 cents extra for reserved seats; to Family Circle, 75 cents; to Ampitheatre, 40 cents.

Mrs. JOHN WOOD'S charming little establishment was reopened to the public on last Monday evening. There was a pelting and persistent rain storm outside, and the numbers within were of course affected by it; nevertheless the audience was brilliant, and expressed its loyalty to the fair manageress in the heartiest manner. The regular theatrical "season" commenced with the opening of the Olympic. It would be difficult to say what constitutes a regular season. In Europe the expression means something. It means that society has returned to town, that managers have discarded the lazy follies of the Summer campaign, and are ready for the real fight. Here it has no such signification. No one pretends that our society has returned to the City and it is not yet evident that our managers have seen the folly of their midsummer ways. In one particular, however, the opening of the season deserves this year to be memorable. It was the occasion for raising the prices. All the Broadway theatres with a single exception have added fifty per cent. to their charges for admission. The necessity for this measure has been fully recognized by the public, and no diminution of patronage has been noticeable in consequence of it.

A drama called "Miriam's Crime"—derived, we believe, from a novel of the name—was the leading attraction. It can hardly be called a novelty, for the same piece has been repeatedly played at Barnum's Museum. Upon the present occasion it served the useful purpose of introducing a new actor to the audience, and as this gentleman's success was marked, it is possible that "Miriam's Crime" will remain on the bills for several nights longer. Before speaking of Mr. HOLSTON—to whose debut we have reference—it is necessary to say a word or two about the play. *Miriam* is, of course, the heroine, and her crime is a very sentimental sort of affair. She destroys a will which has been made in her favor, being actuated thereto by a self-sacrificing love for a mighty young gentleman whom she supposes to be the only living heir to the property. In this she is mistaken. A much stronger character appears on the scene in the person of a returned convict, who has worked out his time "honorably" and now comes home to prey on society anew. This delectable creature turns out to be a brother of the deceased testatrix and the heir to her estate, Fortune barnacles him through the now repentant *Miriam*, and he enters boldly to claim the property let loose by her act of devoted incendiarism. He is accompanied by a scamp named *Biles*, a pettifogging lawyer of the *Uriah Heap* stamp. This worthy possesses a genuine will, executed previously to the one destroyed by *Miriam*, and bequeathing the estate to the young man of her affectation, who, we may here add, is rather a dull and dreary personage. *Biles* naturally concludes that he is safe to come in for a good half of the spoils. If the convict refuses to divide, then he will produce the purloined will, and so obtain terms from another source. The coil of the thing is long and tedious; we hasten to the denouement. *Miriam*, in poverty and grief, occupies humble apartments in a lodging house. A previous tenant has left some of his effects there in the shape of three boxes, evidently containing deeds. The young lady notices, with astonishment, that they are inscribed with the name of the deceased, and her curiosity being piqued, she opens them and discovers the will. The convict and the scamp are alike non-plussed, and the darling *Bernard*—a vapoury and stupid person—inherits the property, as his foolish sweetheart desired he should, when she destroyed the will made in her own favor.

The play, it will be seen, is eminently documentary. An immense amount of stationery is involved, and a rather wearisome extent of text. The devices of the novelist are not the devices of the dramatist. There are inherent defects in the narrative form which cannot be overcome, and although Mr. R. T. CRAVEN has done his work skillfully, he has not succeeded in making a good play, simply because the materials were intended for a good story. He has been fortunate, however, in preserving three strong characters, and as these were very well played, the piece has met with favor. Miss HENRIETTA IRVING was extremely good as the heroine. The singular cadence which she used to impart to her voice, and which, in passages of mere statement, had the effect of an interrogation, has entirely disappeared. Her voice is now pleasingly natural and unaffected, and her reading refined and intelligent. It is seldom indeed, that a critic is so agreeably surprised by the rapid improvement of an artist. There remains yet but a little mastery of facial expression to place Miss IRVING in the very front rank of her profession. Mr. J. H. STODDARD was the convict, and both in "make-up" and doggedness of bearing was excellent. This gentleman's versatility and unvarying ability are so marked and agreeable, that it is always our pleasant but embarrassing duty to speak of him in one way. Mr. HOLSTON made his debut as *Biles*, and obtained an easy success. Without wishing in any way to detract from this it is necessary to observe that the character is a purely conventional one—and conventional in the stage sense of the word, It is a low comedy part and for the time being all the other characters act as "feeders" for its purely low comedy points. When the convict appeals to him as "What's your name?" *Biles* replies in all the moods that separate complacency from petulance. When an easy antithesis is needed, he says, "We have much to be thankful for"—and the audience in every instance laughs at the sensitiveness or the snuffle thus evoked. It is intended we know that the audience *should* laugh, but we hesitate to accept the hilarity thus produced as an evidence of any remarkable comic powers. There can be no doubt, however, that Mr. HOLSTON understands his business thoroughly. He is an experienced and valuable actor. Without displacing any of his cotemporaries he will undoubtedly command a position for himself. But we look to some future performance for the full justification of the praise that has already been bestowed upon him.

Mrs. JOHN WOOD and Mr. J. K. MORTIMER made their rentrees in a slight affair called the "Comical Countess," and both were received with enthusiasm. Mrs. WOOD was dressed charmingly, and acted with all her usual spirit. Mr. MORTIMER was not seen to advantage. He needs parts with more bustle in them. Where the interest depends on "talk" he is singularly monotonous. Both the pieces to which we have referred were handsomely placed on the stage, but in "Miriams Crime," there were many weak points in the distribution.

The Broadway Theatre produced Tom Taylor's comedy of the "Victims" on the same evening. The piece is not new to our public, having been given much better in every respect in LAURA KEENE'S Theatre in 1857. Mr. OWENS upon the present occasion played the part formerly sustained by Mr. JEFFERSON. It was an amusing performance, and in the last act was rendered uproariously funny by the peculiarities of the comedian. The general cast of the piece left everything to be desired. Far better than the buffoonery of the "Victims" is the quiet naturalness and sly humor of *Solon Shingle* in that unaccountable effort of dullness called the "People's Lawyer." Mr. OWENS' representation of this character is truly great. Overweighed as he is with shocking bad actors, he is by no means borne down. The picture of garrulous old *Solon* dwells in the memory, and is recalled with an honest chuckle of delight. We have no recollection of a better bit of truly artistic personation. It is amazing that the heavily-mustachioed gentlemen who compose the company at the Broadway do not learn something of stage effectiveness from the excellent specimen here presented.

What resemblance is there between PHALON'S NIGHT BLOOMING CEREUS and a big earthquake. Only this—that it makes as much noise in the world.

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Attention, Company!—Volunteers who expect to retain their health unimpaired during the campaign, must see to it themselves. Do not trust to the Army Surgeons. Supply yourselves with HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT. Every English soldier's knapsack contains them. If the reader of this "notice" cannot get a box of Pills or Ointment from the drug-store in his place, let him write to me, No. 80 Maiden-lane, inclosing the amount, and I will mail a box free of expense. Many dealers will not keep my medicines on hand because they cannot make as much profit as on other persons' make. 25 cents, 88 cents, and $1 40 per box or pot.

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Messrs. Fowler & Wells, Phrenologists, give charts daily, at No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

MARRIED.

GOODRICH—AMBLER.—At Spencertown, N. Y., Thursday, Sept. 8, by Rev. Mr. Sylvester, Rev. CHAUNCEY GOODRICH, of Hinsdale, Mass., and Miss ABBY AMBLER, of the former place.

LOCKWOOD—MOORE.—At South Norwalk, Conn., on Thursday, Sept. 8, by Rev. Wm. Mead, D. D., GEORGE C. LOCKWOOD, of Norwalk, and ANNIE L. MOORE, of the former place. No cards.

DIED.

ALLEN.—In the City of Troy, Saturday morning, Sept. 10, while on a visit to her friends, Mrs. SARAH A. ALLEN, wife of Hon. Ira A. Allen, of New-York, aged 37 years.

Her funeral will be attended from the First Baptist Church in Troy, (Rev. Dr. Baldwin's,) on Tuesday, 13th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M. The relatives and friends are requested to attend without further notice.

ADEE.—At Stamford, Conn., on Friday, Sept. 9, AMELIA K., widow of the late Dr. Augustus A. Adee, U. S. Navy.

Her relatives and friends, and the friends of the families of the late William Adee and David Graham, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at the Dutch Reformed Church, corner of Lafayette-place and 4th-st., on Wednesday morning next, Sept. 14, at 10 o'clock, without further invitation. The remains will be taken to Westchester for interment.

BENNET.—At Harlem, on Friday, Sept. 9, ANNE BENNET, widow of Cornelius Bennet, in the 90th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her daughter, Mrs. E. McNasser, 123d-st., near the 3d-av., Harlem, on Monday, the 12th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

BURGE.—On Saturday, Sept. 10, departed this life, Rev. LEMUEL BURGE, of Brooklyn, N. Y., in the 78th year of his age.

Clergy, relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, at St. Peter's Church, State-st., near Bond, on Tuesday, at 3 o'clock.

CAMPBELL.—On Saturday, Sept. 10, CHARLES CAMPBELL, aged 28 years.

His friends are invited to attend the funeral services, from his late residence, No. 182 2d-av., on Monday, 12th inst., at 1½ P. M.

COOKE.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Sept. 11, ELLIOTT, infant child of William and Frances A. Cooke, aged 1 year and 7 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from Quincy-st., near Nostrand-av., on Monday, at 2 P. M.

CONNOLLY.—At Lake Mahopac, on Saturday, Sept. 10, SOPHIE BARRE, youngest daughter of James A. and Sophie Barre Connolly, and grand-daughter of Charles M. Connolly and Louis Pierre Barre, of this City, aged 1 year, 7 months and 13 days.

The funeral will take place from the residence of the parents, No. 125 West 47th-st., on Tuesday morning Sept. 13, at 10 o'clock.

CROMMELIN.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Sept. 9, HARRIET ANNA, daughter of the late Joseph R. Crommelin, aged 20 years.

FIRTH.—At his late residence at Newtown, L. I., on Saturday, Sept. 10, JOHN FIRTH, in the 75th year of his age.

The funeral will take place at 2 P. M. Tuesday. Veterans of 1812, members of the Mechanics' and Tradesmen's Societies, and the friends of the family, are invited to attend. Carriages will be at Peck-slip Ferry, Williamsburgh, at 1 P. M., 13th inst.

GRAY.—On Saturday, Sept. 10, in the full hope of a blessed immortality, MARGARET, eldest daughter of Mary and the late John Gray, aged 20 years, 6 months and 3 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 467 West 45d-st., on Monday, the 12th inst., at 1½ o'clock, without further invitation. Her remains to be taken to Greenwood for interment.

None knew her but to love her,
None named her but to praise.

☞ Paisley (Scotland) papers please copy.

HASTIE.—At Carmansville, on Friday, Sept. 9, JANET, wife of Alex. Hastie, a native of Scotland, aged 37 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, corner of 155th-st. and 10th-av., on Monday, Sept. 12, at 12½ o'clock. Hudson River Railroad cars leave Chambers-st. depot at 11½ o'clock A. M. The remains will be interred in Greenwood.

☞ Glasgow papers please copy.

HARVEY.—At Elizabeth, N. J., on Monday, Aug. 1, ELIZA HARVEY, late of Brooklyn, wife of Frederic Brookes.

Her remains were interred in Cypress Hills Cemetery on Wednesday, Aug. 3.

JOYCE.—On Sunday morning, Sept. 11, after a long and severe illness, ELLA C., only daughter of Samuel J. and Lydia A. Joyce, aged 1 year, 5 months and 19 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the residence of her parents, No. 124 West 36th-st.

KASS.—On Friday, Sept. 9, WILLIS H., only child of Philip Kass, aged 1 year and 3 days.

KEIG.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday morning, Sept. 10, ANN KEIG, aged 45 years.

The funeral will take place on Monday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her brother-in-law, Henry Clucas, No. 6 South Oxford-st., second door from De Kalb-av.

NACK.—At Highland Mills, Orange County, on Friday, Sept. 9, in the 8th year of his age, WALTER SCOTT NACK, youngest son of James and Martha W. Nack, of this City, in consequence of being dashed against a stone wall by runaway horses on the 6th inst.

In view to the dangerous situation of his brothers and sisters, all severely injured by the same accident, the attendance of friends would be inexpedient at present, and he will be laid in a temporary grave near the scene of his death.

ROOF.—In Brooklyn, Sunday, Sept. 11, of consumption, MARGARET F. ROOF, in the 62d year of her age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from No. 12 Stanton-st., this (Monday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, without further invitation.

SHELDON.—At San Francisco, Cal., on Saturday, Sept. 10, of congestion of the brain, Dr. B. A. SHELDON, of San Francisco, brother of Dr. D. L. D. Sheldon, of this City.

☞ New-York, Albany, Utsego and the Western papers please copy.

TOBIN.—On Saturday, Sept. 10, Mr. MICHAEL E. TOBIN, late of San Francisco, in the 32d year of his age.

His remains were conveyed to Philadelphia for interment.

UNDERHILL.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Sept. 10, HANNAH, relict of Peter Underhill, in the 84th year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. E. S. Ayres, No. 178 Carlton-av., Brooklyn, on Monday afternoon, at 4 o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Manhassett, L. I., for interment.

UNDERHILL.—At Glen Cove, on Saturday, Sept. 10, Miss MINNIE UNDERHILL, daughter of the late Charles Underhill, Esq.

Services at the house on Monday, Sept. 12, at 10 A. M.

WADE.—At Springfield, N. J., on Saturday, Sept. 10, Miss HARRIET WADE, daughter of Jonas Wade, deceased, aged 74 years.

The friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of Mrs. Elijah Stites, in Springfield, on Monday, the 12th, at 2 o'clock P. M.

WONDERFUL RESULTS FROM THE USE OF
CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR,
Approved and used by prominent Physicians and Chemists. Ladies and gentlemen of the highest standing bear witness of its virtues. It restores gray or faded hair to its original color, stops its falling out, prevents dandruff, irritation or itching, and keeps the head clean, cool and healthy, will not stain the skin or soil the whitest fabric; keeps the hair soft and glossy, and causes it to remain in any desired position. No other dressing is required. Sold at the drug-stores and at my office, No. 1,123 Broadway, where advice as to treatment of the hair will be gratuitously given. Price $1 per bottle; $5 per half dozen, in fancy boxes. Can be sent by express.
SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.

ESTABLISHED 1809.
ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS,
Manufacturers of
SOAP AND CANDLES.
Pearl Mottled Best Family, Genuine Castile, Toilet and other Soaps constantly on hand.
Store No. 211 Washington-st.; Factory No. 440 West-st.

MENDUM'S NEW AND POPULAR
SAMPLE ROOM, NO. 75 CHAMBERS-ST,
One door west of Delmonico's Hotel, first floor.

UNION CENTRAL LINCOLN AND JOHNSON CAMPAIGN CLUB
OF CITY OF NEW-YORK.
VERMONT HAS FIRED THE FIRST GUN.
20,000 MAJORITY.
ATLANTA HAS FALLEN.
HOOD HAS BEEN DEFEATED.
FORT MORGAN HAS SURRENDERED.
JOHN MORGAN IS KILLED AND HIS BAND SLAUGHTERED.
GRANT IS STEADILY AT WORK, AND IS BEING HEAVILY REINFORCED.
The Draft is abandoned, because
THE QUOTAS ARE RAPIDLY FILLING.
THOUSANDS ARE MUSTERED IN DAILY.
Loyal Men of New-York meet at our Headquarters, corner Broadway and 23d-st., on
MONDAY,
Sept. 12 instant, at 7½ P. M., and hear
Hon. HORACE GREELEY,
JAMES HAGGERTY, Esq.,
Hon. ETHAN ALLEN,
speak for Lincoln and War until the Rebellion is suppressed, and an honorable peace is secured.
CHARLES S. SPENCER, President.
JOHN M. COSTA, Chairman Ex. Com.
ALLEN COOPER, } Secretaries.
H. G. CASTEL, }

WATCH CHAINS, NEW STYLES,
Three, Five, Seven, Ten, Fifteen, Twenty-five to Three Hundred Dollars each. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

CHOICE WINES, BRANDY, ETC.
The subscribers are prepared to show samples of fine wines, brandies and gin at their store, No. 506 Broadway, and to sell from stock or from the Custom-House. These articles were selected in Europe by a gentleman of experience, with a view specially to the wants and tastes of consumers, and are confidently recommended for their superior quality and purity.
Orders for the supply of families solicited.
S. HAWK & CO.

NECKLACES FOR MISSES.
Two, Three, Five, Eight, Ten, Fifteen to Thirty Dollars each. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

SLEEVE BUTTONS—NEW STYLES,
Two, Three, Four, Five, Seven, Eight, to Twenty-five Dollars a set. For sale by G. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—SEVENTY-five per cent. premium paid for prizes; information furnished; the highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO.,
Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st.

GILT COMBS.—NEW STYLES JUST RECeived—Two, three, four, five, to twenty dollars each. For sale by GEORGE C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

PRIZES CASHED AND INFORMATION FURnished in all legalized lotteries. ALECK & CO., No. 24 Pine-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE TWO PLATFORMS.

We print, at the TRIBUNE office, the rival Platforms of the Union and Democratic parties, respectively, as framed and adopted by their recent National Conventions at Baltimore and Chicago, in clear type, on good paper, with a very few explanatory comments, so as to let the People see exactly what are the points in controversy between the two parties—each speaking for itself, through its chosen representatives. They make a small broadside, which we sell at $1 per hundred copies. We want to print and circulate One Million at the earliest moment, so that the people shall see just what is at stake; and we want especially to have one copy speedily reach the hands of each soldier in the Union armies. Will our friends who think this the right thing to do, and the right time to do it, favor us promptly with their orders? Do resolve that every man in your respective counties shall see what is to be decided by our votes next November, before he can be taken off his feet by empty shouting and powder-burning.

Orders may be sent through the News Agents, or directly to THE TRIBUNE, New-York.

AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING.
Special attention given to
DRAINAGE, SURVEYS,
division of land, and laying out
PUBLIC AND PRIVATE ESTATES, &c., &c.
Inquiries promptly answered.
HAMILTON E. TOWLE, Civil Engineer.
JOSEPH H. CURTIS, Agricultural Engineer,
No. 78 Cedar-st., New-York.

SPEECHES AND ADDRESSES OF GEN. JOHN A. DIX.
D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 443 and 445 Broadway, publish this day:
SPEECHES AND OCCASIONAL ADDRESSES
OF
JOHN A. DIX.
2 vols., 8vo, cloth. Price, $7.

The first volume contains the SPEECHES made in the Senate of the United States, which discuss most of the important subjects before Congress from 1844 to 1849, embracing the War with Mexico; the Organization of Governments for the Territories acquired from that Republic, and the whole Slavery controversy growing out of the acquisition. The discussion of the latter question has acquired new importance from the existing civil war undertaken and waged for the perpetuation and extension of an institution which the Hon. Ex-Senator with his colaborers labored hard in Congress to confine to the limit within which it had at that period a constitutional existence.

The second volume contains a few speeches in the Senate, and New-York Legislature, occasional addresses, and a few official reports.

The last of the official reports in the second volume was made by him while Secretary of the Treasury, setting forth in detail the first insurrectionary movements in Louisiana and in some of the Southern States at the commencement of the rebellion. To this report will be annexed a fac-simile of the original order to shoot on the spot any one who should attempt to haul down the American flag.

D. APPLETON & CO. have just published,
THE TRIAL; OR, MORE LINKS IN THE DAISY CHAIN. By the Author of "The Heir of Redclyffe." 1 vol., 12mo. Paper, $1 25; Cloth, $1 75.
THE NEW INTERNAL REVENUE LAW—Approved June 30, 1864, with copious Marginal References; a complete Analytical Index, and Tables of Taxation. Compiled by HORACE E. DRESSER. 1 vol., 8vo, 50 cents; Cloth, 75 cents.

THE CLASSIFICATION OF THE SCIENCES.
D. APPLETON & CO., NOS. 443 and 445 BROADWAY,
PUBLISH THIS DAY,
THE CLASSIFICATION OF THE SCIENCES,
To which are added
REASONS FOR DISSENTING FROM THE PHILOSOPHY OF M. COMTE.
By HERBERT SPENCER.
8vo., Paper Covers. Price, 25 cents.
D. A. & Co. also publish, by HERBERT SPENCER, EDUCATION—INTELLECTUAL, MORAL and PHYSICAL. 1 vol., 12mo. Price $1 25.
FIRST PRINCIPLES: (a New System of Philosophy,) 1 vol., large 12mo., 515 pages. Price $2.
ILLUSTRATIONS OF UNIVERSAL PROGRESS: a Series of Discussions, 1 vol., large 12mo, 470 pages. Price $1 75.

Either of the above sent free by mail on receipt of price.

THE IMPROVED PHRENOLOGICAL BUST—Showing the exact location of all the organs of the Brain; designed for learners. In this head, all the newly-discovered organs of the Brain are given. It shows each individual organ on one side, and all the groups—Social, Executive, Intellectual and Moral—on the other. Price, for the largest size, $1 50; smaller, 75 cents. If sent by express, 25 cents must be added for packing-box. For sale by booksellers and druggists.
FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

The Secretary of the Treasury gives notice that subscriptions will be received for Coupon Treasury Notes payable three years from Aug. 15, 1864, with semi-annual interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent. per annum,—principal and interest both to be paid in lawful money.

These notes will be convertible at the option of the holder at maturity, into six per cent. gold-bearing bonds, payable not less than five nor more than twenty years from their date, as the Government may elect. They will be issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, and all subscriptions must be for fifty dollars, or some multiple of fifty dollars.

As the notes draw interest from August 15, persons making deposits subsequent

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
Nos. 327 and 329 4th-av.,
REOPENS SEPTEMBER 12.

The rooms have been much enlarged and refitted, and a gymnasium has been added. The modern languages, drawing, &c., are taught without extra charge. There are three departments—Classical, Commercial and Preparatory.

IDLEWILD.
MRS. N. P. WILLIS is prepared to receive a few additional pupils, between the ages of 7 and 14, to be educated with her daughters at Idlewild. The school year will begin Sept. 15. Address MOODNA, Orange County, N. Y.

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
GOSHEN, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.
Mrs. M. L. READ, Miss M. E. BROWN, Miss M. L. McCLUER.
The School year will begin on MONDAY, Aug. 29. The location is unsurpassed for healthfulness and beauty.
REFERENCES—Right Rev. Horatio Potter, D. D., Rev. Robert S. Howland, D. D., Hon. Chas. P. Daly, Duncan McDougall, Esq., New-York. Capt. J. J. Comstock, Jersey City; Ashbel Welsh, Esq., Lambertville, N. J.; Dr. H. B. Tebbetts, Lake Providence, La.

MRS. LEVERETT'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 32 West 18th-st.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 20. Applications may be made to Mrs. L., personally or by letter, at the above address.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE,
A COLLEGIATE SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
14 miles from New-York, on the Hudson.
This School will begin its second year on the 19th of September next.
Address the Rector, Rev. WM. C. LEVERETT, Riverdale, Westchester County, N. Y. Circulars may be had in New-York at Messrs. D. Appleton & Co.'s, No. 443 Broadway, or from Samuel D. Babcock, No. 3 Nassau-st., or Henry F. Spaulding, No. 53 Park-place.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY,
Nos. 86, 88 and 90 Montague-st.
CHARLES E. WEST, LL. D., Principal.
The fifty-third term of this French and English Day and Boarding School for young ladies, will commence on MONDAY, Sept. 12.
For board and tuition, apply to the Principal, at No. 88 Montague-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

GERMAN-AMERICAN INSTITUTE,
Nos. 445 and 447 West 22d-st., N. Y.
The two departments of this school reopen MONDAY, Sept. 12, and the undersigned are ready to receive applications on behalf of new day and boarding scholars, on and after Monday, Sept. 5. Programmes can be had at the Institute, and in the bookstores of B. Westermann & Co., No. 440 Broadway, and F. W. Christern, No. 763 Broadway, H. Gercke, Rosalie F. Heumann, E. Koessly.

MISS HAVENS
Will resume her French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, at No. 280 Madison-av., on THURSDAY, Sept. 15.
Further information and circulars may be had on application at her residence.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
No. 135 Madison-av., corner of 32d-st.,
Rev. ISAAC FERRIS, D. D., LL.D., President.
Mrs. M. S. PARKS and Miss C. E. FERRIS, Principals.
Will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 13.

MISS COMSTOCK
will continue to receive a LIMITED NUMBER of pupils at her residence,
No. 7 East 27th-st.
Classes reopen Sept. 20.

THE ABBOT INSTITUTE,
PARK-AVE., CORNER OF THIRTY-EIGHTH-ST.
The Autumn Session will commence Thursday, Sept. 15.
GORHAM D. ABBOT, Principal.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE.
For circulars apply to W. H. ARTHUR & CO., No. 39 Nassau-st., or to BENJAMIN MASON, Principal, Yonkers, N. Y.

CIRCULARS OF GOOD SCHOOLS ARE deposited for *free* use of parents in bookstore No. 130 Grand-st., near Broadway. A record of qualification of teachers is also kept here. This is invaluable to principals, school-officers and others who seek good teachers. Teachers who desire positions are invited to call or send for "Application Form."
SCHERMERHORN, BANCROFT & CO.

MISS H. M. PARKHURST'S BOARDING and Day School for young ladies, Newburgh, N. Y., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. The school year is divided into three terms. Board and tuition in English per term, $100. The French department is under the care of Prof. J. B. E. CANTEL, late of New-York, who resides in the family.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S FRENCH and English Boarding and Day School, No. 17 West 38th-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Mrs. H. will be at home after Sept. 8. Before that date, letters on business addressed as above will be promptly answered.

BOYS PREPARED FOR BUSINESS AT DOLBEAR'S Commercial Academy, No. 609 Broadway; learn more of practical bookkeeping, arithmetic, penmanship, and business affairs generally in one quarter than in years at ordinary schools. Three desks vacant.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—A limited and very select home-school (English and French) for young ladies, reopens on the 14th of September. Catalogues at APPLETONS'. Address Rev. GEORGE T. RIDER, A. M., Rector.

THE DIVINITY SCHOOL OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH, in Philadelphia, begins its year Sept. 15, 1864, at Divinity Hall, corner Walnut and 39th sts.
Applications may be made at the SCHOOL, or at the Episcopal Rooms, No. 708 Walnut-st.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 5. Circulars at Christern's, No. 763, Crowen's, No. 843, Corwin's, No. 900, and Mitchell & Seixas', No. 952 Broadway.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE.—FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 70 Madison-avenue. This institution, founded in New-York in 1814, will reopen Sept. 20, under the direction of Mme. L. B. PREVOST.

THE MISSES HENDERSON WILL RE-open their boarding and day school for young ladies, at New-Rochelle, Sept. 1. Circulars may be had at No. 4 Leroy-place, Bleecker-st., or by addressing Miss HENDERSON.

POUGHKEEPSIE COLLEGIATE AND MILITARY SCHOOL.—A classical, commercial and military boarding-school for boys, College Hill, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Next term begins Sept. 15. For catalogues address OTIS BISBEE A. M., Principal.

MISS S. J. RUSSEL'S SCHOOL AND kindergarten, No. 1,248 Broadway, will reopen Sept. 22. Letters directed to the school will be promptly attended to. Those desirous to enter scholars may find Miss RUSSEL at the school, from 10 A. M. to 12 M., after the 18th of September.

SOUTH BROOKLYN SELECT ACADEMY, No. 18 Tompkin's place.—The Fall term of the fourteenth year of this institution will commence on MONDAY, Sept. 12. For terms of admission apply to A. T. BALDWIN, Principal.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH INSTITUTE for Young Ladies, No. 184 Clinton-st., Brooklyn. Mme. NAPOLEON has the honor to inform the parents of her pupils that she will reopen her school on MONDAY, Sept. 12.

MRS. G. ANTHON CALLENDER'S French and English Boarding and Day School, No. 23 East 21st-st., will reopen on the 21st day of September.

MISS A. VAN WAGENEN'S BOARDING and Day School, No. 8 East 37th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 15. Applications for pupils may be made at any time.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The fifty-fourth semi-annual session will commence on Tuesday, Nov. 1. For circulars, apply to the Principal,
D. S. ROWE, M. A.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S BOARDING and Day School for Young Ladies and Little Girls, at No. 3 West 37th-st., second door from the 5th-av., will reopen Sept. 15.

BALLSTON SPA ACADEMY, N. Y.—A COM-mercial and Classical Family Boarding School for Boys. Open MONDAY, Sept. 5. Admission at all times. Send for circulars to Rev. JAMES GILMOUR, A. M.

SUNNYSIDE SCHOOL, AT IRVINGTON-ON-HUDSON.—The next school year will commence Sept. 13. For particulars, see circular at APPLETON'S, or address the Principal. A. STEBBINS, A. M.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for Young Ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their day school for young ladies, No. 122 Madison-av., on TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

ERASMUS HALL ACADEMY, FLATBUSH L. I., opens MONDAY, Sept. 5.
E. T. MACK, Principal.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars, address Miss EMILY NELSON.

THE MISSES PALACHE WILL REOPEN their French and English Boarding and Day School on Monday, Sept. 12, at No. 174 West 37th-st.

NEWBURGH INSTITUTE FOR BOYS, Newburgh, N. Y.
HENRY W. SIGLAR, A. M., Principal.

THE MISSES MASON'S SCHOOL FOR young ladies will reopen on the 20th of September, at No. 74 West 21st-st.

MRS. GRIFFITTS WILL REOPEN HER classes for young ladies at No. 118 West 38th-st., on TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

MISS FRASER'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG ladies, 50th-st., first house west of 6th-av., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 15.

REV. BENJAMIN W. DWIGHT'S SCHOOL for boys, at No. 1,144 Broadway, corner of 26th-st. will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 12.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED WILL OPEN her French and English Boarding and Day Sch for young ladies, at No. 11 West 36th-st., on the 24th i

R. P. JENKS' SCHOOL WILL REOPEN at No. 1,163 Broadway, three doors above 28th-st. on MONDAY, Sept. 12.

INSTRUCTION.

CHARLIER FRENCH INSTITUTE
For young gentlemen, will reopen Sept. 20, Nos. 48 and 50 East 24th-st. Boarding and day school. A primary department. Pupils prepared for College, business, West Point and the Navy School. The prospectus of the school contains the names of the pupils and those of their parents for the past nine years.
Prof. ELLE CHARLIER, Director.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., on Washington-square.
GEO. W. CLARKE, A. M., Rector.
REOPENS ON MONDAY, SEPT. 12.
Fits Students, of ALL AGES, for business, West Point, or any American college. Has four departments, twelve experienced assistants, and peculiar advantages for learning French, German, Spanish, Commercia Branches, Surveying, and a full course of Academic English.
Its large and attractive rooms occupying three stories of the building, (erected by the Principal expressly for it,) have been renovated, and are now open for the inspection of parents. Students are charged according to studies pursued as per new catalogue of terms, references, &c., to be had at the Institute, which, from its central position, is easily accessible from all parts of New-York, neighboring cities and villas, whilst the Square furnishes safe and delightful recreation for the pupils.

PACKER COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, L. I.
A. CRITTENDEN, A. M., Principal.
The twentieth annual session will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14.
This institution offers to young ladies unusual advantages for a complete and thorough education, both in the solid and ornamental branches.
Young ladies from abroad will find ample accommodations and a genuine home in the family of Prof. Eaton, adjoining the institution.
For circulars, giving full particulars, address A. CRITTENDEN or Prof. D. G. EATON.

BROOKLYN
YOUNG LADIES' PRIVATE SCHOOL.
Mr. GEORGE CALLENDER BRACKETT, a graduate of Harvard College, will open a school for young ladies at No. 146 Atlantic-st., in Brooklyn, on Thursday, Sept. 22, 1864.
It is his intention to limit his school to such a number that each pupil shall come under his personal supervision. Particular attention will be made to insure a thorough knowledge of the English branches and Latin, and competent teachers will be provided in the modern languages.
Mr. Brackett may be found at his rooms on and after Sept. 8, between the hours of 11 and 2.
REFERENCES.
Thomas Hill, D. D., LL. D., Pres. of Harv. Coll., Andrew P. Peabody, D. D. LL. D., Harv. Coll., Francis Bowen, A. M., Harv. Coll., Henry W. Torrey, A. M., Harv. Coll., Francis J. Child, Ph. D., Harv. Coll., Geo. M. Lane, Ph. D., Harv. Coll., F. A. Farley, D. D., Brooklyn, R. S. Storrs, Jr., D. D., Brooklyn, Rev. H. W. Beecher, Brooklyn, Rev. H. Blanchard, Brooklyn, Marcus Spring, Esq., New-York, A. A. Low, Esq., Brooklyn, Isaac H. Frothingham, Esq., Brooklyn, John W. Frothingham, Esq., Brooklyn, Walter S. Griffith, Esq., Brooklyn, Geo. C. Ripley, Esq., Brooklyn, Geo. S. Stephenson, Esq., Brooklyn.

M. W. LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
No. 926 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts., now open, receives youth of all ages, and prepares them for college or business. For the past two years no pupil has been permanently transferred to any other city school. Several names of last year's patrons follow as references:

H. M. Alexander,	K. Couillard,	D. S. Schanck,
John Auchincloss,	Henry Day,	Robt. Schell,
John S. Boyd,	Geo. De Forest,	W. L. Skidmore,
Wm. A. Butler,	Edmund Dwight,	C. A. Smith,
B. F. Butler,	Alex. Knox,	C. N. Talbot,
A. W. Canfield,	C. E. Knox,	A. H. Trowbridge,
J. M. Cooper,	Thos. Leboutillier,	H. C. Van Vorst,
J. P. Crosby,	Jas. L. Phipps,	J. C. Work.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.
The seventh annual term of this institution will commence at the Law School Buildings, No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 5, 1864.
The course of study embraces two years. Graduates are admitted to the bar without further examination.
Catalogues can be obtained on application at the Law School Buildings, or by addressing
THEODORE W. DWIGHT,
Professor of Municipal Law.

MISS HAINES
AND
MADEMOISELLE de JANON
Respectfully inform their friends and the public that their English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 10 GRAMERCY PARK, will reopen TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20.

MRS. FITZ-HENRI
Respectfully announces to her friends and the public that she will open an English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, on TUESDAY, Sept. 20, at No. 40 Irving-place, near Gramercy Park, and one block from Union-square. Applications made personally or by letter to the above address will receive prompt attention.

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
Nos. 487, 489, 491 Fifth-Avenue, N. Y.,
Will reopen (102d term,) WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14.
The institute comprises three departments, the preparatory, academic and collegiate. For circulars, catalogues or further information, apply at the institute, or address
HENRY M. PIERCE, President.

ENGLISH, FRENCH AND SPANISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
Mme. C. MEARS, No. 224 Madison-av., second door from 38th-st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 20. Mme. M. will be at home after Sept. 6. All letters addressed to her prior to that date will be promptly answered.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
MORRISTOWN, N. J.,
A select boarding and day school.
"It is one of the best institutions in the neighborhood of New-York."—*Ed. N. Y. Com. Advertiser.*
C. G. HAZELTINE, Principal.

WEEHAWKEN HEIGHTS POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, N. J.—This English and Spanish Boarding School for young gentlemen, just opened, is the best to learn languages. For particulars, apply to the Principals at the Institute, or to Mr. F. YZQUIERDO, No. 40 Exchange-place, or to Mr. P. GONZALEZ, No. 50 Exchange-place. The school is accessible by the Hoboken Ferry and the Union Hill cars.

MRS. J. W. BLIGH'S ENGLISH AND French School for 30 young ladies, No. 48 West 17th-st., will reopen September 26; Mrs. Bligh will be in New-York on the 15th of September, until which date letters addressed as above, or to Box No. 695, Newport, R. I., will have prompt attention.

LAW SCHOOL OF NEW-YORK UNIVERSITY.—This school has been reorganized and will open on MONDAY, Oct. 3, 1864, at the University Building. For circulars, &c., application may be made at the University, or by letter to JOHN NORTON POMEROY, Dean of the Law Faculty.

MR. LESPINASSE'S FRENCH INSTITUTE, Fort Washington, 170th-st. and Kingsbridge-road, reopens September 12. French is the language of the school; English, Spanish, German, preparatory course to college, West Point, and the Naval School. Circulars, No. 57 Cedar-st., Nos. 761 and 913 Broadway.

MR. TYNG'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS WILL commence on Sept. 15, at rooms on the northwest corner of Broadway and 21st-st. Circulars may be obtained as above, or at Randolph's book-store, No. 768 Broadway.

DON BERNARD'S FRENCH INSTITUTE for Young Ladies. Boarding and Day School, reopens Sept. 20, at No. 147 Madison-av. Mme. Don BERNARD nee De ROCHEFERMOY, Principal.

EAGLESWOOD MILITARY ACADEMY, Perth Amboy, N. J. JARED REID, Jr., A. M., Principal. Fall term begins Sept. 14. MARCUS SPRING, Proprietor, No. 1 Park-place, New-York.

THE MISSES OAKLEY'S PRIVATE School, for young ladies, number strictly limited to twenty, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 26, at No. 96 Madison-av.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—THIS IN-stitution offers the accumulated advantages of more than fifty years' successful operation. For circulars apply to J. H. WILLARD, Troy, N. Y.

A FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS—At Chilton Hill, Elizabeth, N. J.
J. YOUNG, Principal.
The Fall session begins Sept. 5. Terms $300 a year.

MISS MEEKER'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. 32 West 40th-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 19. Application may be made at any time.

J. H. PATTON'S SCHOOL WILL REOPEN on MONDAY, Sept. 19, at No. 1,149 Broadway, between 26th and 27th sts.

THE MISSES SMITH WILL REOPEN THEIR School for Young Ladies, on TUESDAY, Sept. 20, at their residence, No. 42 West 19th-st.

MME. MARTINET'S FRENCH AND ENG-lish Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 32 West 21st-st., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 19.

MISS F. B. PRIEST WILL REOPEN her school on MONDAY, Sept. 19, at No. 203 (old No. 77) East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-square.

MISSES TAYLOR'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG Ladies, No. 102 Waverley-place, two doors from Washington-square, (west,) reopens MONDAY, Sept. 12.

MISS AIKEN'S SEMINARY, STAMFORD Conn., for young ladies. Will open Sept. 12. For particulars apply to the Principal, C. AIKEN.

MRS. TUFFS' FRENCH AND ENGLISH boarding and day school, in West 84th-st., near Central Park, will be reopened Sept. 20. Circular sat Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway, and Segee, No. 826.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL— White Plains, New-York, one hour's ride from the City. O. R. WILLIS, A. M., Principal.

A HOME FOR SIX BOYS, WITH INSTRUC-tion for College or business. Rev. J. TUFTS, Monson, Mass.

THE MISSES GREEN WILL REOPEN their school on TUESDAY, Sept. 20, at No. 1 5th-av., first door from Washington-square.

DEER PARK FEMALE INSTITUTE, Port Jervis, Orange County, N. Y., reopens Sept. 13. Address Rev. J. H. NORTHRUP, Principal.

MISS STONE'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL at No. 82 East 15th-st., will reopen Sept. 19. Number of pupils limited.

MISS SCHENKBERG'S FRENCH AND English School for Young Ladies will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 19, at No. 65 West 21st-st.

MR. McELLIGOTT'S SCHOOL, NO. 15 East 31st-st., between 5th and Madison avs., will be open on the 12th of September.

INSTRUCTION.

THE NEW-YORK HIGH SCHOOL,
For Young Gentlemen, Nos. 55, 57, 59, and 61 West 23d-st., Ebbitt Hall, between 5th-av. and Broadway, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14. The Scientific and Classical Departments are under the charge of
Mr. P. M. W. REDFIELD.
The Department of Modern Languages under that of
Mr. A. BERNARD.

MISS BRACE'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for young ladies, Nos. 38 and 40 Elm-st., New-Haven, Conn., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15, 1864. Circulars can be obtained on application to the Principal, and at the bookstore of D. Appleton & Co., No. 443 Broadway, New-York.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS'
French and English boarding and day school, No. 56 West 11th-st., will reopen Sept. 22.

THE GARDNER INSTITUTE—ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School, No. 16 East 28th-st., will reopen Sept. 20.
DR. and MRS. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

SELECT FRENCH AND ENGLISH
PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 30 West 25th-st., opposite Trinity Chapel.
This school, under the direction of Mlle. Rostan, of Paris, will be reopened on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. A punctual attendance is earnestly requested, as the pupils will find it for their advantage to be present the first day.
The course of instruction is thorough, comprehensive and systematic, and designed to combine an accomplished English education with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages.
Special attention is also given to music, drawing and painting, and all the classes are under the care of able and accomplished professors and teachers.
A limited number of young ladies are received in the family and welcomed to share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home.
For further information, testimonials, &c., apply to Mlle. ROSTAN, No. 30 West 25th-st.
Circulars sent if desired.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL,
No. 71 West 14th-st., corner 6th-av.,
Now in its forty-fifth year, reopens on MONDAY, Sept. 12, with every advantage for the education of youth in both the elementary and higher branches, in ancient and modern languages, book-keeping, and all the departments of a complete school course. Pupils are received at all ages and thoroughly prepared for college or business.
Reference is made to the Faculties of Columbia College and New-York University. Also, to the following gentlemen, whose sons have attended the school: Rev. Drs. Beach, Spencer, Hatfield, Dowling, Phillips, Isaacs, Imbrie, (of Jersey City,) Hornblower, (of Patterson,) Rev. E. E. Rankin, (of Newark,) Rev. I. D. Vermilye, Hon. W. F. Havemeyer, William H. Webb, Esq., and many others whose names and commendatory letters will be found in the circular.
G. P. QUACKENBOS, Rector.

MISS YOUNG AND MLLE. MULLER
WILL
Reopen their English, French and German Day School for Young Ladies and Children.
ON WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 21, 1864,
At No. 25 East 15th-st.,
One door from Union-square.
Information respecting the school can be obtained at the rooms, Sept. 12, 14, 16, 19 and 20, between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock.

MRS. Z. R. PLUMB'S
ACADEMY OF PHYSICAL CULTURE,
No. 59 West 14th-st.,
will open for classes in Light and Vocal Gymnastics, on the 3d of October. Ladies' Classes, 10½ A. M.; Misses' and Masters', 3½ P. M.; Ladies and Gentlemen, 7½ P. M. For terms, apply at the Academy.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHONS'
CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL AND GYMNASIUM,
No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st.
Open Sept. 12.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL,
No. 253 Madison-av.,
Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21.
For circulars of further particulars, please apply as above.

MAPLE HALL
FEMALE SEMINARY,
Jamaica, L. I.
P. A. JANDREU.

THE FREEHOLD, (N. J.,) INSTITUTE FOR MALES.—The Fall term will begin Sept. 15. Special facilities offered in all the departments of a thorough education. There are spacious grounds, a gymnasium, a large chemical and philosophical apparatus, cabinet, &c. Circulars giving full information sent on application to CYRUS BALDWIN, A. M., Principal.

BEDFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE—BED-ford, Westchester Co., N. Y.—A family Boarding-school, under charge of Mr. and Mrs. BOLTON, will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Terms, for board and tuition, $60 per quarter. Circulars obtained of J. H. Fonda, No. 38 Wall-st.; James M. Bates, No. 165 Broadway; James M. Rankin, No. 172 Broadway, corner Maiden-lane, or address the Principal.

LEXINGTON-AVENUE INSTITUTE.— French and English day school for young ladies, (between 54th and 55th sts.) reopens MONDAY, Sept. 12, 1864. Special attention given to the Primary Department. Miss S. M. F. SCOTT and H. M. HADDEN, Principals. Miss. CONKLING, Teacher of Music.

FEMALE COLLEGE, BORDENTOWN, N. J.—This institution is pleasantly located on the Delaware River, about sixty miles by railroad from New-York, and thirty from Philadelphia. Thorough instruction is given in common and higher branches of English, and superior advantages are furnished in the ancient and modern languages, drawing, painting in all its branches, vocal and instrumental music. For catalogues, address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, A. M., President.

MRS. BROWN'S FRENCH AND ENG-lish Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 71 West 23d-st. Mrs. Brown, formerly of No. 30 Varick-st., St. John's Park, will re-open her school at her new residence, No. 71 West 23d-st., Monday, Sept. 19.

ENGLEWOOD GRAMMAR SCHOOL, ENGLEWOOD, N. J., NEAR NEW-YORK.—Preparatory school for colleges and scientific schools. Principals—AUGUSTUS KURSTEINER, M. D., GEORGE S. GRAY, A. M. For circulars apply to Horace Ripley, Esq., No. 244 Pearl-st., or to A. Kursteiner, Englewood, New-Jersey.

BROOKLYN.—MME. GIRAUD'S FRENCH AND English boarding and day school for young ladies will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14. The building in Green-av., having been found insufficient, (152 pupils only could be received last year,) the school has been removed to No. 111 Oxford-st., a few doors south of Fulton-av., Brooklyn.

AT PAINE'S MERCANTILE COLLEGES, (established 1849) No. 62 Bowery and No. 253 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, bookkeeping, writing, arithmetic, spelling, grammar, navigation, geometry, algebra, by the lesson, month or quarter. Twelve strictly private rooms, for day or evening.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., commences its forty-seventh semi-annual session Oct. 6, 1864, with important improvements in its buildings, added to the great beauty of its location and the well-known excellence of its permanent corps of instructors. For circulars, address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal.

ACCOUNTS, &c.—INSTRUCTION IN PENMAN-ship, book-keeping and business affairs, at GOLDSMITH'S Institute, No. 756 Broadway, corner of 8th-st. Twenty years established. Pupils taught individually. Separate rooms for ladies. Circulars on application.
OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH.

THE MISSES HALSEY, No. 233 WEST-50th-st., will reopen their English and French boarding and day school for young ladies and children, on MONDAY, the 12th day of September. For circulars, etc., apply at the school after Sept. 5.

WM. H. LEGGETT'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, No. 1,214 Broadway, one door below 30th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 12. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway; Segee's, No. 826 Broadway; at the school, and 224 10th-st.

FAMILY BOARDING-SCHOOL AT HACK-ENSACK, N. J. WM. WILLIAMS, Principal. Number limited to twelve. Will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 5. Superior advantages for civil engineering, &c.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., will reopen on Sept. 22. The Principal will be at home during the Summer.

GROVE HILL SEMINARY—GREAT BAR-rington, Berkshire County, Mass. The school year will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14. For circulars apply to Mrs. M. W. ALLEN, Principal.

MRS. WILLIAMS' ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School, No. 26 West 39th-st., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Letters addressed as above will meet with prompt attention.

THE CLASSICAL, FRENCH, ENGLISH and Primary School of Dr. F. BERTHET and B. BRAMAN, No. 920 Broadway, will reopen Sept. 19. There is a Gymnasium. For circulars, inquire of LOCKWOOD, No. 411 Broadway.

MISS PORTER WILL REOPEN HER School at No. 412 4th-av., on MONDAY, Oct. 3. Forming classes for young ladies and children, taking a limited number.

THE MISSES MARSHALL'S SCHOOL, No. 141 West 38th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 12. They can receive from four to six pupils as boarders.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL— (Primary, Commercial and Classical,) reopens Sept. 12. Circulars at the University. 7th-av. cars pass the School.

KINDERGARTEN.—A PRIVATE SCHOOL for children, on the Kindergarten plan, will reopen Sept. 14, at No. 70 West 37th-st. Number limited. For particulars, please address Miss E. M. COE, as above.

THE MISSES JONES WILL OPEN THEIR French and English boarding and day school on TUESDAY, Sept. 20, at No. 31 West 36th-st.

MISS PERINE WILL REOPEN HER FRENCH and English School for Young Ladies, at No 62 East 38th-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 19.

MISS RANNEY'S BOARDING AND DAY School for young ladies, Elizabeth, New-Jersey, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14.

THE MISSES AUBERT'S FRENCH AND English boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 146 East 13th-st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

SHOW CASES AT LOW PRICES.—SILVER plated, white metal, black walnut, &c. All kinds in stock. Old show cases taken in exchange.
HOFFMAN & FERSH, No. 132 Chatham-st.

TEACHERS.

A GERMAN LADY, OF SUPERIOR QUAL-ifications, desires a reengagement as resident governess in an American family; she teaches, beside her own language and French, the usual English branches, music and drawing; unexceptionable City references. Address A. B., No. 65 West 21st-st.

WANTED—A LADY TEACHER, QUALIFIED BY experience to impart instruction in the ordinary English branches. Address HENRY W. DUNSHEE, No. 36 West 10th-st., stating experience in teaching, capabilities, etc.

A GENTLEMAN OF HIGH ACQUIRE-MENTS and experience in teaching desires an engagement in a family or school in hearing recitations or lecturing. Testimonials of the very highest character given. Address Prof. HENRY, Box No. 116 *Times* Office.

A YOUNG LADY, HIGHLY QUALIFIED, would like to enter a private school in this City as teacher of penmanship and the English branches. Address Miss K., Station D.

A YOUNG FRENCHMAN, RECENTLY COME to New-York, wishes to give lessons in a respectable family, for his boarding and lodging. Address A. WICHARD, Box No. 125 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A RESIDENT FRENCH GOV-erness, in a young ladies' school. Address A. B., Box No. 124 *Times* Office.

MEDICAL.

HUNDREDS ARE RUINED BEYOND RE-DEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first; he has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has cured no less than fifty thousand cases. His remedies are mild and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery known as Dr. Hunter's Red Drops, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. One dollar will secure by return mail his medical work, 300 pages, 40 colored pictures. Worth all the others put together.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 61 Franklin-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 61 Franklin-st. Call, send, or write.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 61 Franklin-st., between Broadway and Elm-st., New-York.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONSULTA-TIONS.—Dr. R. COBBETT can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on private diseases at his conveniently-arranged suite of offices, No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place. From Dr. C. being one of the oldest, and probably the only qualified physician and surgeon in this City who makes diseases of the genitourinary organs a specialty, he is thus enabled to guarantee speedy and permanent cures, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, seminal weakness nervous and general debility treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—See Dr. C.'s diplomas, in his office, as member of the New-York University Medical College, and College of Surgeons, London. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 8½ P. M.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge made.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS. 61 Franklin-st. N Y

NERVOUS DEBILITY, SEMINAL WEAK-ness, etc., can be cured by one who has really cured himself and hundreds of others, and will tell you nothing but the truth. Address, with stamp,
EDWARD H. TRAVER,
Lock Box, Boston, Mass.

A SURE AND SCIENTIFIC TREATMENT in all diseases of males and females given by Dr GRISWOLD, No. 439 Broadway. Letters with $5 inclosed will secure medicine and directions; forwarded to any address in the United States or Canada. A practice of over thirty years.

TRISTRAM & CO.'S MEDICATED LOZ-enges cure coughs, colds, bronchitis, hoarseness and all other afflictions of the throat and lungs. For sale by all druggists.

LOST AND FOUND.

$1,000 REWARD.—LOST OR STOLEN thirty-five United States TREASURY 7 3-10 NOTES, all dated Oct. 1, 1861, and payable three years after date. Fifteen of said notes are for $1,000 each, and are numbered respectively: 15,343, 15,344, 15,346, 15,347, 15,348, 26,220, 26,221, 26,222, 26,223, 26,224, 29,596, 29,597, 29,599, 29,600, 29,601, and twenty of said notes are for $500 each, and are numbered respectively: 32,163, 32,164, 32,165, 32,166, 32,167, 32,168, 32,169, 32,170, 32,171, 32,172, 32,173, 32,174, 32,175, 32,176, 32,177, 32,178, 34,540, 34,541, 34,542, 34,543. When said notes were lost or stolen they had annexed to them the coupons due in April, 1864, and all the subsequent ones.
The above reward will be paid for the delivery of said notes and coupons, or proportionally for the delivery of any of them to the owners, at the office of the subscriber at No. 48 Wall-st., in City of New-York, or for such information as will lead to the recovery thereof.
FLAMEN B. CANDLER, Attorney,
No. 48 Wall-st., New-York.

LOST OR STOLEN.—THE PUBLIC ARE CAU-tioned against negotiating the following U. S. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS, the same having been lost or stolen from the subscribers: Issued to D. & C. Kelly—No. 24,391, dated Sept. 25, 1862, $1,000; No. 24,392, dated Sept. 25, 1862, $1,000; No. 24,393, dated Sept. 25, 1862, $1,000; No. 24,394, dated Sept. 25, 1862, $1,000; No. 7,096, dated Sept. 25, 1862, $5,000. Issued to R. F. Loper—No. 25,090, dated Oct. 2, 1862, $1,000. All payable to bearer. BLAKE, BROTHERS & CO., No. 17 Wall-st, NEW-YORK, Sept. 3, 1864.

STOLEN.—150 REWARD.—ONE OF THE UNITED STATES SIX PER CENT. COUPON BONDS of the loan of 1881, No. 21,822. The public are hereby cautioned against negotiating the same.
GUSTAVUS C. BROWN, No. 669 Broadway.

DOG LOST—REWARD.—LOST FROM THE COR-ner of East 31st-st. and 2d-av., on Monday morning last, an old rough-haired SCOTCH TERRIER; iron gray back, tan and white head, belly and legs; answers to the name of "Jack;" had on chain collar with name of owner. The finder, by returning him to No. 146 East 31st-st., close to 2d-av., will be liberally rewarded.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CAVALRY HORSES WANTED.
CAVALRY BUREAU, OFFICE OF ASST. QUARTERMASTER, No. 18 State-st., NEW-YORK, July 27, 1864.
I will purchase in OPEN MARKET all the cavalry horses that may be presented and pass inspection at the Government stables, corner of 10th-av. and 35th-st., in this City, until further notice.
Payment will be made in checks, payable in certificates of indebtedness, when seven (7) or more horses are received. Price, one hundred and sixty-five ($165) each.
GEO. T. BROWNING,
Capt. and Asst. Quartermaster.

FOR SALE—A GOOD CARRIAGE HORSE, SIX years old, in good condition. Call at COGSWELL'S stables, corner Lexington-av. and 33d-st.

PROPOSALS.

CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT, No. 19 CHATHAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 9, 1864.
PROPOSALS FOR FREIGHTING OUT of the City limits, the street dirt, ashes, garbage and rubbish, collected in the City of New-York.
Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, noon, MONDAY, the nineteenth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, where the same will be publicly opened, in presence of the Comptroller and City Inspector, for the freighting and removal without the limits of the City of New-York, of all the street dirt, ashes, garbage and rubbish collected therein, and delivered at the several docks now used for that purpose in said City.
The various docks at which said street dirt, &c., is now delivered, are situated at

North River.	*East River.*
Vesey-street.	Roosevelt-street.
Watts-street.	Stanton-street.
	Fifth-street.
	Sixteenth-street.
	Twenty-third-st.

The proposals must state the price per cart-load which the bidders demand for the above work, and whether it is desired to remove from the City the street dirt, &c., delivered at all or any particular dock above specified.
Each proposal must be indorsed "Proposals for removing from the City its street dirt, &c.," and must be directed to the City Inspector, at this office.
FRANCIS I. A. BOOLE,
City Inspector.

PROPOSALS.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 17 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 9, 1864.
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RE-CEIVED at this office until 3 P. M. of FRIDAY, 16th inst., for furnishing this department with the following articles:
Smiths' Bellows, 28 to 36 in., "tyer irons to match," each.
Saddle Blankets, each.
Halter Bolts, 1¼ in., per gross.
Scrubbing Brushes, per dozen.
Wall Brushes, 10 knob, large, per dozen.
McClellan Bridles, double rein, "brass snaffle" and "mild" curb bits heavy, each.
Corn Brooms, best article, per dozen.
Rattan Stable Brooms, best article, per dozen.
Roller Buckles, ⅝, ¾, ⅞, 1¼ inch., per gross.
Wire Horseshoe Buckles, 1¼ in., per gross.
Bail Buckets, large army wagon, wrought bails and ears, cedar or white pine, per dozen.
Water Gum Buckets, with gum handles, per dozen.
Carriage Bolts, 6x⅜, 6x5-16, 5½x5-16, 5x⅜, 5x5-16, 4½x⅜, 4x¼, 4x¼, 4x5-16, 3½x⅜, 3½x¼, 3½x⅜, 2x¼, 1½x¼, 7x⅜, per 100.
Tire Bolts, 2½x¼, per 100.
Halter Chains, "000," chain with "tees," each.
Coil Chain, O, per ft.
Hasp Hinges, 8 inch., per pair.
Cast Butt Hinges, 2½x2½, per pair.
Wrought Butt Hinges, 2½x2, per pair.
Coach Handles, for ambulance doors, each.
Riveting Hammers, No. 2 and 3, each.
Saddlers' Hammers, each.
Hickory Axe Handles, each.
Mule Hames, 17 inch from "hole to hole," per pair.
Raw Hides, green "pickled," for covering saddles, in tight bbls., each.
Table Knives and Forks, per dozen.
Saddlers' Knives, half round, each.
Japanned Carriage Knobs, per gross.
Harness Leather, oak tanned, light sides, weigh from 12 to 17 lbs., per lb.
Bridle Leather, weigh from 9 to 11 lbs. per side.
Coach Locks, each.
Nuts, ½ in. hole, 1½x⅜ in. per lb.
Nuts, ⅝ in. hole, 1½x⅜ in. per lb.
Neatsfoot Oil, per gallon.
Tar Pots for army wagons, each.
Mallet Punches, each.
Spring Punches, harness, medium size, with extra tubes, each.
Carpenters' Lead Pencils, per gross.
Buckskins, oil tanned, for thongs, each.
Sheepskins, for smiths' aprons, each.
Sheep Shears, per pair.
Brass Screws, ⅝, ¾, ⅞ in., per gross.
Wood Screws, assorted, numbers ¾, 1, 1¼, 2 in., per gross.
Shovels, long handled, per dozen.
Steel Grain Shovels, per dozen.
Stocks and Dies, assorted, medium, per set.
Wood Stirrups, per pair.
Harness Thread, H. B., No. 10, per lb.
Bagging Twine, in hanks, for sewing grain bags, per lb.
Black Snake Whips, all leather, full size, each.
Saddlers' Black Wax, per lb.
Spirits Turpentine, per gallon.
Saddlers' Tools, per set, each set containing
1 Saddlers' Hammer,
1 Saddlers' Plyer,
1 Edge Tool,
1 Spring Punch,
1 Saddlers' Pincers,
1 Rounder,
1 Riveting Hammer,
1 Tickler,
1 Patent Chaneller,
1 Claw Tool,
1 pair Compasses,
1 Draw Guage,
1 half-round Knife,
1 Slicker,
1 Round Awl,
12 Stitching Awls,
6 Awl Handles,
1 Saddlers' Horse.

Each article to be of the best quality of its kind, and to be subject to inspection before shipment. Goods to be securely packed in suitable packages, and delivered, free of charge to the United States, at place of shipment in this City. Persons may offer for any article of the list, and will furnish samples as far as practicable of those they propose for. Payment for these supplies will be made in such funds as are provided by the United States. The privilege is reserved of rejecting any proposal not deemed advantageous. Offerings should be indorsed "Proposals for Quartermasters' Stores, and addressed to
Maj. STEWART VAN VLIET, Quartermaster.

PROPOSALS FOR $1,000,000 MORRIS and Essex Railroad Company First Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds of $100, $500 and $1,000, redeemable in fifty years, with coupons payable in New-York, and provision for a Sinking Fund for the redemption at maturity. These bonds are a portion of an issue, the whole amount of which is $3,500,000, and are offered for sale for the purpose of extending the road from Hackettstown, the present terminus, to Phillipsburgh, opposite Easton, and for building double track, furnishing rolling stock, reducing grades, constructing branches, &c.
The Morris and Essex Railroad, when extended, will make a close connection with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and will become one of the most important avenues for the transportation of coal from the Lehigh region to New-York, and will also form a part of the great through line to Cincinnati and Chicago, and the Great West generally, via Lehigh Valley, Allentown, Pennsylvania Central, and Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroads.
These Bonds are secured by a first mortgage to James Brown and Peter Cooper, Trustees, upon the road of the company, completed, and in the course of construction, from the Hudson River at Hoboken, to the Delaware River at Phillipsburgh, and other extensions in contemplation, including all rights, real estate, equipment and other property.
Sealed proposals for these Bonds will be received until TUESDAY, Sept. 27, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the whole or any part of ONE MILLION DOLLARS.
Parties making proposals will state the amount of bonds desired, the denomination, and price per one hundred dollars. Ten per cent. and the premium to be paid at the time of the awards of the bids, and ninety per cent. on delivery of the bonds, which will be in three equal installments, in thirty, sixty and ninety days, or the whole amount may be paid at the time of the awards.
The right is reserved to reject any and all of the bids, if the interest of the company requires it.
Each proposal should be sealed, and indorsed "Proposal for the Morris and Essex Railroad Company Bonds," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to J. D. VERMILYE, Esq., Merchants' Bank, New-York, or to the undersigned, Newark, N. J., either of whom will furnish printed copies of the mortgage, which contains full information.
By order of the Board of Directors,
ISAAC VAN WAGENEN, Treasurer.

PROPOSALS FOR ERECTING THE CUSTOM-HOUSE AT PORTLAND, ME.
TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Aug. 26, 1864.
Proposals will be received at this department until the 20th of September, 1864, at 12 o'clock noon, for the construction of the Custom-house authorized to be erected at Portland, Me., according to the plans and specifications prepared at this department; said proposals to be either for the whole building, or separate for different kinds of work; the department reserving the right to reject or accept the proposals hereby invited, or any part thereof, where it deems the interest of the United States requires it; the department also reserving the right to exclude the bid of any person or persons, whom there is just cause to believe will not faithfully perform the contract. Also all bids that, upon investigation, are below a fair price for the work.
Bids will not be received in gross, and the department having prepared a schedule of the approximate quantities of each kind of work and material required, (which schedule may be had at the office of the Supervising Architect, Treasury Department,) the bidder will be required to affix his prices thereto for such articles and kinds of work as he proposes to bid for, and then carry the whole out in one gross amount.
Ninety per cent. of the amount of the work done and material delivered according to contract price (said amount to be ascertained by the estimate of an agent of the department appointed for that purpose) will be paid from time to time as the work progresses, and ten per cent. retained until the completion of the contract and acceptance of the work by the agent aforesaid, and be forfeited in the event of the non-fulfillment of the contract.
Contracts will be awarded only to master builders and mechanics, and the assignment thereof, except by consent of the Secretary of the Treasury, will be a forfeiture of the same.
Each proposal must be accompanied by a guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, (certified to be so by the United States District Judge or Attorney of said district,) in the sum of $5,000,000 for the whole work, or of a proportionate amount if for any part, that the bidder will, when required, if his proposal be accepted, enter into a contract and bond, with sufficient securities for its faithful performance.
Forms of the bond and certificate required, also the plans, specifications and working drawing, will be furnished on application to the Supervising Architect of the department.
No bid will be considered unless it fully complies, in all its details, with the requirements of this advertisement.
The proposals must be sent to this department, addressed to Isaiah Rogers, Supervising Architect, and plainly indorsed:
"Proposals for the Portland Custom-house."
Proposals will also be received at the same time for the old Custom-house building and materials therein, (the four granite columns on Fore-street excepted,) to be removed within sixty (60) days from date of the award, and in case the sale of the same be awarded to the successful bidder for the new Custom-house, the amount of same will be taken as part payment of his contract.
ISAIAH ROGERS,
Supervising Architect.
TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Sept. 10, 1864.
The time for receiving the above proposals has been extended to Oct. 1, 1864.
ISAIAH ROGERS,
Supervising Architect.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 6, 1864.
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RE-CEIVED at this office, until Monday, 26th inst., at 12 o'clock M., for furnishing Anthracite Steamer Coal for the War Department, for a period of six months, commencing 1st October, 1864, and ending 31st March, 1865. Coal to be of the best quality Anthracite for the use of steamers, to weigh 2,240 pounds to the ton, and to be subject to inspection.
The coal is to be delivered on board vessels in the ports of Philadelphia or New-York, in such quantities and at such times as may be required, furnishing, if demanded, 7,000 tons per week. In case of failure to deliver the coal in proper quantity, and at the proper time and place, the Government reserves the right to make good any deficiency by purchase at the contractor's risk and expense. The price must be given separately for the coal delivered on board of vessels at this port, and at New-York, on the terms and conditions above stated.
Twenty per cent. will be withheld from the amount of all payments made, which reservation is not to be paid until the contract shall have been fully completed. Payments of the remaining 80 per cent., or balance due, will be made monthly, when the department is in funds for that purpose. Each offer must be accompanied by a written guarantee signed by two or more responsible parties (their responsibility to be certified by a United States District Judge, Attorney or Collector,) that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into written obligation, with good and sufficient sureties, in the sum of $100,000, to furnish the proposed supplies.
No proposition will be considered unless the terms of this advertisement are complied with. The right is reserved to reject all the bids if considered to be to the interest of the service to do so, and no bid from a defaulting contractor will be received. Proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for Coal for the War Department," and addressed to the undersigned. By order.
Col. A. J. PERRY, Q. M. Dept. U. S. A.
GEORGE R. ORME, Capt. and A. Q. M.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.
OFFICE OF ASSISTANT COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, No. 4 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 9, 1864.
SEALED PROPOSALS (IN DUPLICATE) will be received by the undersigned until 4 o'clock P. M., on MONDAY, the 19th inst., for supplying, for the use of the United States Army, SUBSISTENCE STORES, to be delivered in New-York or Brooklyn, as follows, viz:
1,000 DOZEN CANS CHERRIES.
1,000 DOZEN CANS PEACHES.
1,000 DOZEN CANS BLACKBERRIES.
1,000 DOZEN CANS RASPBERRIES.
1,000 DOZEN CANS STRAWBERRIES.
1,000 DOZEN CANS ASSORTED JELLIES.
The above to be put up in hermetically sealed cans to contain two pounds net, and packed twenty-four in a box, in good, strong, well-made boxes, strapped at the ends with green hickory, and marked in full, with contents, name of contractor and date of packing.
The fruits will be inspected before delivery, and 25 per cent. of cost will be reserved by the United States for six months, as security of quality, &c.
1,000 DOZEN CANS OF CONDENSED MILK, to be put up in hermetically sealed cans to contain three pounds net, and packed twenty-four in a box, in good strong, well-made boxes, strapped at the ends with green hickory, and marked in full with contents, name of contractor and date of packing. The milk will be inspected before delivery, and 25 per cent. of cost will be reserved by the United States for six months, as security of quality, &c.
The goods to be furnished as soon as practicable. Bidders will state when they can deliver.
Samples of all the articles must be delivered with the proposals, and referred to therein, and bidders may propose for the whole or any part of each.
A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, and the proposals must be specific in complying precisely with all the terms. Each bid, to have consideration, must contain the written guaranty of two responsible names, as follows:
"We, the undersigned, hereby guarantee that should all or any part of the above bid be accepted, it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions; also, that a written contract, with bonds to the amount of one-fourth the value of the stores proposed to be furnished, shall be executed, if required."
Payment, as heretofore, to be made in such funds as may be furnished by the United States.
Contractors are expected to hold their goods, without expense to the United States, until required for shipment.
Blanks for Proposals will be furnished at this office which must be inclosed in an envelope addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."
H. F. CLARKE,
Colonel, A. D. C. and A. C. G. S.

PROPOSALS FOR HARNESS IRONS.
ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Sept. 1, 1864.
PROPOSALS will be received by this Department until Saturday, the 17th day of September, at 4 o'clock P. M., for the delivery at the Springfield Armory, Mass., Watervliet, Frankfort, or New-York Arsenals, of 6,000 single sets of Wrought Iron Work, for United States Artillery Harness.
The Harness Irons are to be packed in well-made boxes, containing twelve single sets each, being an assortment for four wheel and eight lead horses; and each twelve sets, so packed, will consist of the following pieces:
3 pairs long Hames, complete.
3 pairs short Hames, complete.
6 pairs medium Hames, complete.
48 Trace Clips, with 144 rivets.
4 Double Loops or Eyes.
12 Saddle Loops (bent for cantle.)
24 Trace Eyes.
24 Long Chains, with toggles.
4 Breast Hooks.
3 Leg Guards, with ten rivets.
6 Saddle Loops, straight, for riding-saddle pommel.
These harness irons are to conform strictly in pattern and weight to the model sets to be seen at this office and at the Springfield Armory; are to be smoothly finished; are to fill the standard gauges, and each piece is to be made of the size and kind of iron prescribed in the official bill of iron, copies of which can be obtained at this office, at the New-York Agency, and at the Springfield Armory.
All the irons are to be well japanned—the japan to be of the best quality, and well baked on. They are to be subject to inspection at the factory where made, before and after japanning.
The Hames are to be marked with the maker's name, the size, and the letters U. S. A. The latter letters one-fourth of an inch high.
All the pieces are to be put up in proper bundles, properly labelled, and each box is to be carefully packed, as prescribed by the Inspector. The packing-box to be paid for at the Inspector's valuation.
Deliveries are to be made at the rate of not less than sixty sets per day, commencing on the first day of October, 1864, next.
Failure to deliver at the specified time will subject the contractor to a forfeiture of the number he may fail to deliver at that time.
No bids will be considered except from parties actually engaged in the manufacture of this or similar kinds of iron work, and who can bring ample evidence that they have in their own shops all the machinery and appliances for turning out the full amount of work specified per day.
GUARANTEE.
The bidder will be required to accompany his proposition with a guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, that, in case his bid be accepted, he will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to deliver the articles proposed, in conformity with the terms of this advertisement; and, in case the said bidder should fail to enter into the contract, they to make good the difference between the offer of said bidder and the next responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.
The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District Attorney.
Bonds in the sum equal to the amount of the contract, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, will be required of the successful bidder or bidders upon signing the contract.
FORM OF GUARANTEE.
We, the undersigned, residents of ——, in the County of ——, and State of ——, hereby, jointly and severally, covenant with the United States, and guarantee, in case the foregoing bid of —— be accepted, that he or they will at once execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, in a sum equal to the amount of the contract, to furnish the articles proposed in conformity with the terms of this advertisement, dated Sept. 1, 1864, under which the bid was made; and, in case the said —— shall fail to enter into a contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said —— and the next lowest responsible bidder, or the person to whom the contract may be awarded.
Witness: { Given under our hands and seals this —— day of ——, 186-. [Seal.] [Seal.]
To this guarantee must be appended the official certificate above mentioned.
Forms of bid can be obtained at any of the above-named arsenals. Proposals not made out on this form will not be received.
Bids will be received for the entire number or any part thereof; and bidders will state the arsenal at which they can deliver, and the number of sets at each, if for more than one.
The Department reserves the right to reject any or all the bids, if deemed unsatisfactory on any account.
Proposals will be addressed to "Brigadier-General George D. Ramsay, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.," and will be indorsed "Proposals for Harness Irons."
GEO. D. RAMSAY,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Ordnance.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 19 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK CITY, Sept. 10, 1864.
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED until the 16th inst., at 12 M., for lathing and plastering the officers' quarters, the wards and mess-rooms, at Grant General Hospital, Willett's Point, N. Y. The work is to be "one coat and a skim;" to be done in a good and workmanlike manner, and to be approved by an officer of the Quartermaster's Department appointed to inspect the same.
There are thirty buildings, each 107 feet long and 26 feet wide; fifteen, each 75 feet long and 22 feet wide; six, each 60 feet long and 22 feet wide; six, each 40 feet long and 15 feet wide; the side walls of all are ten feet high.
The contractor is to find all the materials and labor; to haul the water and materials; to provide his scaffolding and find and board his men.
The bidders will be required to accompany their proposals with guarantees signed by two responsible parties that in case their bids are accepted they will within two days thereafter execute a contract for the same with good and sufficient sureties, in the sum of $3,000, for the faithful performance of the work, and to the satisfaction of the inspecting officer.
The privilege is reserved of rejecting any or all the bids, if deemed advisable.
Parties intending to bid are requested to examine the buildings. Passes for that purpose, and other information, can be obtained at this office.
Offerings should be indorsed "Proposals for Plastering at Grant Hospital," and addressed to the undersigned.
By order of Maj. STEWART VAN VLIET,
Quartermaster U. S. A.
R. C. MORGAN, Capt. and A. Q. M.

COAL FOR THE NAVY.
NAVY AGENT'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1864.
Sealed proposals, indorsed "Coal for Ordnance Purposes," will be received at this office until TUESDAY, the 13th inst., at 12 o'clock M., for furnishing at the United States Navy-yard, at Brooklyn, for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1865, the following coal, viz.:
For machine shop, five hundred (500) tons of Black-heath coal.
For blacksmith forges, two hundred (200) tons of Broad-top coal.
For shell house, &c., twenty (20) tons of Lehigh coal.
For four cupolas, two thousand (2,000) tons of Lehigh coal.
For two air furnaces, one thousand (1,000) tons of Cumberland coal.
All the above coal to be of the best quality, and subject to inspection before acceptance, to be delivered free of expense to the Government, and all to be delivered by the 1st of November, 1864. JNO. D. GIBSON,
Paymaster U. S. N.

OFFICE OF THE BROOKLYN, EAST NEW-YORK AND ROCKAWAY RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 345 Fulton-st., BROOKLYN, Sept. 7, 1864.
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RE-ceived at the office of this Company until Monday, the 19th day of September, 1864, at 12 o'clock, noon, for building that portion of said railroad between the village of Jamaica and Far Rockaway, both of the County of Queens. Plans and specifications, also blank proposals, can be seen at the office of the company. Proposals to be indorsed to the Brooklyn, East New-York and Rockaway Railroad Company.
JOSEPH G. WARD, President.
GEORGE LEONARD, Secretary.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 45 CEDAR-ST., FORAGE DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, March 11, 1864.
PROPOSITIONS WILL BE RECEIVED daily, for the FREIGHTING OF FORAGE for the U. S. Quartermaster's Department, from New-York City, Philadelphia, Boston, Portland, and other ports on Coast of Maine.
To
Washington, Alexandria, Va., Newbern, N. C.; Port Royal, S. C., and New-Orleans, La.
PROPOSITIONS
must state name, [illegible] and capacity of vessel, quantity of hay and grain, respectively, they will require, and when ready for ships, and addressed to
S. L. BROWN,
Captain and Asst. Quartermaster.

SHIPPING.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:

WASHINGTON..........3,204 tons.... 900-horse power
LAFAYETTE...........3,204 tons.... 900-horse power
EUGENIE.............(Afloat).... 900-horse power
FRANCE..............(Building)... 900-horse power
NAPOLEON III........(Building)...1,100-horse power

Until the completion of the entire list, the service will be performed by the

WASHINGTON, A. DUCHESNE; LAFAYETTE, A. BOCANDE;

as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.

LAFAYETTE........WEDNESDAY........Sept. 14.
WASHINGTON......WEDNESDAY........Oct. 12.
LAFAYETTE........WEDNESDAY........Nov. 9.
WASHINGTON......WEDNESDAY........Dec. 7.

First Cabin, (including table wine)..........$135
Second Cabin, (including table wine)..........$70 or $80

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For freight or passage, apply to GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 7 Broadway, New-York.

At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO. (Limited.)

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL. Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,612	....
ONTARIO—building	3,212	....
HELVETIA—building	3,209	....
ERIN	3,318	Grace.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Prowse.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Shaw.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,972	Brooking.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:

LOUISIANA—Prowse..........Saturday, Sept. 10.
PENNSYLVANIA—Brooking..........Saturday, Sept. 24.
VIRGINIA—Shaw..........Saturday, Oct. 8.
ERIN—Grace..........Saturday, Oct. 22.
AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $65 in gold; Steerage, $50 in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading (having their value expressed therein) are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR. AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Aug 24.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug. 31.
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, Sept. 7.
EUROPA leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 14.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Sept. 21.
ARABIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 28.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..........$132 50
Second Cabin Passage..........80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..........$112 50
Second Cabin Passage..........65 00

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company (Inman line) carrying the U. S. mails are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF WASHINGTON..SATURDAY..........Sept. 17
CITY OF MANCHESTER.SATURDAY..........Sept. 24
CITY OF LONDON.......SATURDAY..........Oct. 1

and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,
PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin	$80	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	34
First Cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40
First Cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

OPPOSITION LINE.

CENTRAL AMERICAN TRANSIT COMPANY. Short route to California, VIA NICARAUGA.

No charge for MEALS on the Transit.

The new and elegant steamship GOLDEN RULE, D. S. BABCOCK, Commander, ON SATURDAY, SEPT. 24, AT NOON, From Pier No. 29, North River, foot of Warren-st., Connecting with the steamship AMERICA.

For passage apply at the office of the Company, No. 177 West, corner of Warren-st.

D. W. CARRINGTON, Agent.

NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S, Line of Side-Wheel Steamers, carrying the United States Mail to NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT,

Will sail as follows:

SUWO NADA	Jayne	Saturday, Sept. 10.
EVENING STAR	Bell	Saturday, Sept. 17.
MORNING STAR	Hepburn	Saturday, Sept. 24.
GUIDING STAR	Knapp	Saturday, Oct. 1.
SUWO NADA	Jayne	Saturday, Oct. 8.
EVENING STAR	Bell	Saturday, Oct. 15.
MORNING STAR	Hepburn	Saturday, Oct. 22.
GUIDING STAR	Knapp	Saturday, Oct. 29.
DAY STAR	(Building.)	

At 3 o'clock, P. M.

From Pier 46 North River, 3d Pier above Canal-st., N. Y.

The *Morning Star* is 2,048 tons, the *Evening Star* 2,015, the *Guiding Star* 2,416, the *Day Star* 2,778, and the *Suwo Nada* 1,788, Custom-house measurement. Their passenger accommodations are not excelled by those upon any other Steamers.

No Freight received or Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on day of sailing. For Freight or Passage apply to JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

Under convoy of a United States war steamer throughout the Atlantic voyage, commencing Sept. 3, '64.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.

Regular sailing days—3d, 13th and 23d of each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, when the day of departure will be the Monday following.

The first-class new steamship COSTA RICA, E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Commander, will sail from Pier No. 3, North River, TUESDAY, Sept. 13, at 12 o'clock M.

The steamship OCEAN QUEEN will succeed the COSTA RICA and will sail Sept. 23.

For freight or passage, apply to D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

ANCHOR LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, DUBLIN, BELFAST AND LONDONDERRY.

The fine fast-sailing A 1 Clyde-built steamship CALEDONIA, Capt. CRAIG, is intended to sail on SATURDAY, Sept. 17. This steamship is fitted up in the most approved style to insure the comfort and safety of passengers.

Rates of passage, including an abundant supply of well-cooked provisions:

Saloon Cabin	$120	Intermediate	$60
Fore Cabin	100	Steerage	50

Payable in United States Currency.

Apply to FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., No. 6 Bowling-green.

REGULAR LINE. FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and elegant U. S. mail steamship NORTH AMERICA, 2,000 tons burden, CHAS. MARSHMAN, Commander, will sail for the above port on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 13 North River.

The NORTH AMERICA is the sister ship to the well-known steamship CONTINENTAL.

For freight or passage, apply to LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

The United States Mail Steamship ROANOKE, FRANCIS A. DREW, Commander, having been thoroughly overhauled and refitted, will leave Pier No. 13, North River, for Havana direct, on MONDAY, Sept. 19, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage apply to LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer "CORSICA," Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the company's wharf, at Jersey City, on SATURDAY, 10th September, MONDAY, 10th October.

Passage money to Nassau..........$45
Passage money to Havana..........80
(Payable in Gold or its equivalent.)

No freight received on day before sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The United States Mail steamship YAZOO, GEO. W. COUCH, Commander, will leave Pier No. 13 North River, for New-Orleans direct, on FRIDAY, Sept. 16, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

TAPSCOTT'S LONDON AND LIVERPOOL PASSAGE OFFICE, No. 86 South-st., New-York. DRAFTS on ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND and WALES.

TAPSCOTT'S CELEBRATED LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS SAIL TWICE A WEEK.

X LINE OF LONDON PACKETS SAIL EVERY TEN DAYS.

Parties wishing to take passage, send for their friends, or remit money to the old country, can do so at the lowest rates, by applying to TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st.

NOTICE.—THE STEAMSHIP LAFAYETTE FOR Havre will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, (foot of Morton-st.,) on WEDNESDAY, 14th inst. Passengers are requested to be on board at 1 o'clock afternoon.

SHIPPING.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The United States Mail Steamship CREOLE, JOHN THOMPSON, Commander, Will leave Pier No. 13, North River, for New-Orleans direct, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage apply to LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

MAIL LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.—Steamship ARIEL will leave Pier No. 3, North River, Sept. 21, at 3 o'clock P. M. Cabin passage $75. D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

RAILROADS.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.

TO LONG BRANCH, RED BANK, SHARK RIVER MANCHESTER, TOM'S RIVER, BARNEGAT, SHAMONG AND ATSION.

On and after Wednesday next, June 15, and until further notice, the fast and commodious steamer JESSE HOYT will leave foot of Murray-st., North River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 10:30 A. M., and 4:15 P. M., connecting with the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad at Port Monmouth with trains for the above points.

Returning, trains will leave—LONG BRANCH At 7:15 A. M., and 11:10 A. M.

Stages connect at the Highlands, (Thompson's), Shark River Station for Shark River, New-Bedford and Squan, Manchester and Woodmansie for Tom's River and Barnegat, Tuckerton, Waretown, and Mannahawken.

For further information apply to office on the pier.

Commutation tickets to Long Branch, Red Bank, &c., &c., can be had on application to the company's office, No. 65 Beaver-st.

WM. F. GRIFFITHS, Jr., Gen'l Sup't.

NEW RAILROAD LINE SOUTH:

BROOKLYN TO PHILADELPHIA—THROUGH IN FIVE HOURS.

Fare, $2. Excursion Ticket, $3, (good for three days.) On and after MONDAY, Aug. 1, 1864, by the commodious steamer JESSE HOYT, foot of Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, every day (Sundays excepted,) at 11 o'clock A. M., thence to Port Monmouth and by the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad to foot of Vine-st., Philadelphia. Returning leave Vine-st. wharf, Philadelphia, every morning at 8 A. M. (Sundays excepted.)

Travelers from the City of New-York are notified not to apply for passage by this line, the State of New-Jersey having granted to the Camden and Amboy monopoly the exclusive privilege of carrying passengers and freight between the Cities of New-York and Philadelphia.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY, NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.

Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st, running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.

This road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.

H. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.
T. H. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD

Trains for Albany Troy, and Saratoga Springs, also connecting with the North and West, leave 26th-st. depot at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Leave New-York, James-slip and 34th-st., East River, for Greenport, Sag Harbor and Hamptons, at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Riverhead, Yaphank and Lakeland at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Islip, Babylon and Farmingdale at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Syosset at 10:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. (Stages connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington.) For Hempstead, Jamaica and Winfield at 8, 10:30 A. M. and 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M.

Sunday excursion train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 8:30 A. M., for Riverhead, stopping at all stations, except Hempstead and Syosset.

Excursion tickets for this train at reduced rates.

A. REASONER, Superintendent.

N. Y. AND FLUSHING R. R. CO.—Trains leave Flushing 6:40, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M., and 1, 3, 5, 6, 7:15 P. M. Trains leave Hunter's Point 6:10, 7:30, 8:30, 9.30, 11:30 A. M., and 2:20, 4:20, 5:30, 6:30 and 8 P. M. Ferry boats leave James Slip and 34th-st., East River, every half hour connecting with trains. Extra trains leave Flushing at 11 P. M. and Hunter's Point at 12 o'clock TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS. SUNDAY trains leave Flushing at 8 and 10 A. M., and 1, 4, 6 P. M.; returning, leave Hunter's Point at 9 and 11 A. M., and 2, 5, 7 P. M. Stage connections—Whitestone 7:30, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., and 2:20, 4:20 and 5:30 P. M. Manhassett and Little Neck 9:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. College Point 6:30, 11:30 A. M. and 2:20 and 5:30 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave as follows, viz.:

7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
7 A. M.—Express for Cleveland direct, via A. & G. W. Ry.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo.
4 P. M.—Way for Otisville, Newburgh, Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express—Saturdays and Sundays excepted—for Dunkirk, Buffalo, &c.
6 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Rochester, Canandaigua, &c. On Saturdays this train will run to Buffalo only.
8 P. M.—Emigrant, for Dunkirk.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M. and 4:27 and 6:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:40 P. M.	11:02 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 6:22 P. M. from 30th-st.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—TRAINS for Albany and Troy and the North and West leave Chambers-st., at 7 A. M.; Express, 8 A. M.; Way Mail, 10:30 A. M., and 4, 6 and 10:40 P. M. Express on Sundays at 6:22 P. M. from 30th-st.

J. M. TOUCEY, Assistant Superintendent.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 2:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M., 6:25 P. M. The 9:15 A. M. and 4:22 P. M., run through to Monsey.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

STEAMBOATS.

DAY LINE FOR ALBANY.—CHANGE OF PIER.—PLEASURE TRAVEL TO CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE, LEBANON SPRINGS, SARATOGA, MONTREAL and all points NORTH and WEST VIA HUDSON RIVER.—The new steamboat C. VIBBARD, Capt. D. H. HITCHCOCK, and the DANIEL DREW, Capt. J. F. TALLMAN, form a Day Line for Albany from Desbrosses-st. at 8 A. M., and 30th-st. at 8:10, landing at Cozzens Hotel dock, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. Tickets sold on board and baggage checked West and North.

OPPOSITION BOAT FOR NEWBURGH AND POUGHKEEPSIE—FARE, 25 CENTS.—The new and fast steamer THOMAS COLLYER, leaves Jay-st. Pier every afternoon at 3½ o'clock, landing at Grassy-point, Cozzens, Cold Spring, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh, Marlborough and Milton. Returning, leaves Poughkeepsie at 6 A. M., Newburgh, at 7 o'clock; Cornwall, 7:10; Cold Spring, 7:23; Cozzens, 7:40; Grassypoint, 8:25.

FOR RONDOUT—LANDING AT CORNWALL, Newburgh, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park and Elmores. The steamers JAMES W. BALDWIN, Capt. J. H. TREMPER, and THOMAS CORNELL, Capt. W. H. CORNELL, will leave New-York daily, (Sundays excepted,) from foot of Jay-st., at 4½ P. M. Returning, will leave Rondout at 6 P. M.

FOR WEST POINT, NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT and KINGSTON, landing at Cozzens, Cold Spring, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton; the MARY POWELL leaves from foot of Jay-st. EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS.—Steamboat and railroad connection at New-Haven. Steamers leave Peck-slip, at 3:15 and 11 P. M.. Sundays excepted.

EXCURSIONS.

NOTICE.—THE VETERANS OF THE WAR OF 1812 have postponed their excursion to WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14, on account of the storm on Tuesday. Tickets sold for the excursion of the 6th inst. will be good for the above day. Tickets can be obtained at the following landings on the day of the excursion:

The steamer *Port Royal* will leave North 4th-st., Williamsburgh, at 7 o'clock A. M.; Broome-st., New-York, at 7½; Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 8; Peck-slip, New-York, at 8¼; 20th-st., North River, at 8¾; Spring-st., at 9¼, and take the splendid barge *Walter Sands* in tow.

By order of the committee, GEORGE H. RAYMOND, Chairman.
GEORGE H. WICKS, Secretary.

N.B.—Mr. C. A. L. GOLDEY, a talented youth, will deliver a comic oration that will keep the company in a roar of laughter.

P.S.—Those that have money on hand for tickets sold will please make returns at the office, No. 4 City Hall-place, on TUESDAY, from 10 to 4 o'clock.

DANCING.

C. H. RIVERS' DANCING ACADEMY, No. 33 Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn.

Classes for beginners are now forming. Send for a circular.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—NOTICE IS hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims or demands against the estate of JOHN TAYLOR, late of Albany, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers in support thereof, to the subscriber, the administrators of the goods, chattels and credits of said deceased, at the office of JOHN TAYLOR'S SONS, No. 133 Broadway, Albany, or No. 331 Greenwich-st., New-York, on or before the 1st day of November next.—Dated Albany, this 29th day of April, A. D., 1864.

E. E. TAYLOR, J. B. TAYLOR, WM. H. TAYLOR. } Administrators.

May 2-law6m.Mo

DENTISTRY.

N. B. GRIFFIN & BROS., No. 258 GRAND-st., New-York, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, are extracting Teeth positively without pain, by the use of nitrous oxide gas. No charge for extracting when artificial teeth are to be inserted. They are also inserting full sets of Teeth on Gold, $25; Platina, $25; Silver, $10; Rubber, $10; Partial sets, on gold, $2; silver, $1. Extracting, 25 cents.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION.—DR. COLTON originated the use of nitrous oxide gas, and has had unparalleled success in its use. No pain guaranteed. Here are headquarters. Office No. 22 Bond-st.

THE TURF.

PATERSON FALL RACES. SEPTEMBER 13th, 14th and 15th.

No postponement on account of the weather.

FIRST DAY—Premium $200, all ages, mile heats. THE ST. LEGER, $1,000, 2¼ miles; 27 entries. Premium $500, all ages, two mile heats.

SECOND DAY—HURDLE RACE, $500, 2 miles, eight hurdles. UNDERWOOD GIFT, $200, all ages 1 mile. THE TRIAL STAKES, $500, 1½ mile; 19 entries. Premium $400, all ages, 3 miles. SELLING RACE, $300, 1¼ mile.

THIRD DAY—THE SEQUEL STAKES, $300, 2 miles; 12 entries. Premium $800, all ages, 3 mile heats. THE CONSOLATION PREMIUM, $300, all ages, 1¼ mile

No gambling allowed on the Course, no liquor sold and no intoxicated person admitted.

Excellent accommodation for ladies has been provided. Trains of the Erie Railway stop at the Course. An extra train, with cars for ladies, leaves foot of Chambers-st. at 11:45 A. M., returning immediately after last race each day.

R. B. CHISWELL, Sec'y, Passaic County Agricultural Society.

TWENTY MILE TROT.

FASHION COURSE PLEASURE GROUNDS. On MONDAY, Sept. 12, at 3 o'clock, when the great twenty mile match against time will be trotted. The gelding *Capt. McGowan* is matched to trot to wagon

TWENTY MILES IN ONE HOUR.

The backer of time lays $1,000 to $600 that he cannot accomplish this feat. The only horses that ever trotted twenty miles within the hour were Trustee and Lady Fulton, both of whom went in harness.

The match is made good day and good track. In addition to the morning trains, one will leave Hunter's Point at 2¼ P. M. The boat from James' Slip at 2 P. M.

JOSEPH CROCHERON, Manager.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

10,000 MEN WANTED AS VOLUNTEERS OR SUBSTITUTES TO REPRESENT THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK IN THE ARMY AND NAVY.

PAYMENT TO VOLUNTEERS FOR BOTH ARMY AND NAVY.

BOUNTY.

For three years—County..........$300
For three years—Government..........300
Total..........$600

For two years—County..........$200
For two years—Government..........200
Total..........$400

For one year—County..........$170
For one year—Government..........200
Total..........$270

HAND MONEY.

Any person enlisting a recruit for either two or three years, will receive in hand money..........$20
For one year..........$100

PAYMENT TO SUBSTITUTES. TO BOT ARMY AND NAVY. BOUNTY.

County—For three years..........$300
County—For two years..........200
County—For one year..........170

HAND MONEY.

Any person enlisting a substitute for either two or three years, will receive in hand money..........$35
For one year..........$100

Substitutes both in the Army and Navy are required to make out that they are exempt from draft for one of the following reasons:

1. That he is an alien.
2. That he has served two years in the Army or Navy during the present rebellion.
3. That he is under twenty years of age.

Volunteers for the Navy must be able to show that they reside in this County, and that they have been duly enrolled at their place of residence.

The County Volunteer Committee, under instructions of the Board of Supervisors, having filled all quotas under all calls up to this time, announce that they have recommenced the business of recruiting for the Army and Navy, with the view of raising the quota under the existing call by the President for men.

Recruits or Substitutes will be received, as formerly, at the County Volunteer Rooms in the Park, corner of Broadway and Chambers-street, and on the Battery.

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor,
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor,
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor,
WILLIAM R. STEWART, Supervisor,
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor,
County Volunteer Committee.
ORISON BLUNT, Chairman.

Dated NEW-YORK, July 16, 1864.

THE LARGEST BOUNTY FOR VOLUNTEERS AND SUBSTITUTES.

20,000 ONE-YEAR MEN WANTED FOR VOLUNTEERS AND SUBSTITUTES FOR THE ARMY AND NAVY.

Cash bounty paid..........$170
Hand money paid to the person bringing the recruit to enlist..........100

If the recruit presents himself, or if the substitute is presented by the person for whom he goes as substitute, he (the recruit) will receive—

Cash bounty..........$170
And the hand money..........100
Total..........$270

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor,
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller,
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor,
WILLIAM M. TWEED, Supervisor,
WILLIAM R. STEWART, Supervisor,
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor,
County Volunteer Committee.
ORISON BLUNT, Chairman.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 12, 1864.

NOTICE TO SUPERVISORS, AND CITIZENS GENERALLY.

750 VOLUNTEERS ARE READY to be credited to any Town or County in New-York State, for ONE OR THREE YEARS.

TOWN and COUNTY QUOTAS PROMPTLY FILLED.

Alien and Veteran Substitutes and Representatives can be promptly furnished in any numbers.

Applications by telegraph or letter will be attended to promptly.

Apply to the General Volunteer and Substitute Recruiting Associations, of New-York, Office, No. 428 Broadway, New-York.

Lieut.-Col. R. W. WINFIELD SIMPSON,
Capt. R. McNICHOL,
Authorized Agents.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, New-York, April 16, 1864.

ARTILLERY HORSES WANTED.—1,000 artillery horses wanted, for which one hundred and eighty dollars will be paid for all that pass inspection. These horses must be sound in every particular, broken to harness, not less than 15½ hands high, and will be presented for inspection at the Government stables, 35th-st., between 10th and 11th-avs.

STEWART VAN VLIET, Quartermaster.

DISCHARGED & WOUNDED SOLDIERS, members of returned regiments, and heirs of deceased soldiers having claims; also, seamen having prize claims, call on BROWN & SHELDON, Military Office, No. 2 Park-place.

THE DRAFT.—TOWNS THAT HAVE NOT filled their quota of men can be furnished with volunteers and substitutes, by applying at the Banking Rooms of ALLEN, VAN BUREN & LUCKEY, No. 243 Broadway.

FORAGE DEPARTMENT, NO. 66 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK CITY.

WANTED—HAY, STRAW, CORN AND OATS, for which cash will be paid on delivery.

S. L. BROWN, Capt. and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

HOTELS.

EVERETT HOUSE, UNION-SQUARE, N. Y.

The undersigned beg respectfully to inform the friends and the public that, after the 24th of August, the above house will be conducted upon the EUROPEAN PLAN.

The house has been thoroughly renovated, and we are now prepared to let apartments for the Winter.

The location, the size and comfort of the rooms of this hotel are unsurpassed.

C. H. KERNER & W. B. BORROWS.

MACHINERY.

REYNOLDS TURBINE WATER-WHEELS.

Competent men are employed to measure streams, make plans, and put in flumes, wheels and gearing. TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 170 Broadway, N. Y.

SEWING MACHINES.

All the best Sewing-machines, (NEW,) for SALE and to RENT. Also, Machines bought, exchanged and repaired. P. H. DIAMOND, No. 539 Broadway, N. Y.

STEAMBOAT ENGINE FOR SALE.—ONE steamboat engine, (crosshead,) 61-inch cylinder and 10 feet stroke, with boilers, pipe, &c., complete. Apply to C. W. COPELAND, No. 111 Broadway.

BOILERS FOR SALE.—TWO FLUE BOILERS, 30 by 4 feet. Also, two locomotive boilers, 40-horse power. Dealer in machinery. STUART, 195 Broadway

AMUSEMENTS.

BROADWAY THEATRE.

Corner of Broadway and Broome-st.

Manager..........GEO. WOOD.

"VICTIMS,"

Tom Taylor's great original Comedy, in which JOHN E. OWENS has wrought so brilliant a triumph, will be presented MONDAY EVENING, SEPT. 12, for the 7th night, together with (for the 13th time,) OWEN'S GREAT "HIT," The inimitable SOLON SHINGLE.

The most perfect and intensely amusing piece of comic acting ever witnessed in New-York, and unquestionably

THE SUCCESS OF THE SEASON.

NO INCREASE IN THE PRICE OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle & Parquet	50	Family Circle	25
Secured Seats	75	Orchestra Chairs	1 00
Doors open at 7.		Commence at ¾ to 8.	

HELLER'S! HELLER'S!!

SALLE DIABOLIQUE, No. 585 BROADWAY, (Opposite Niblo's.) MONDAY, Sept. 13, and during the week. HELLER IS A HUGE SUCCESS. THE SIX NEW ILLUSIONS, GOBLIN DRUM, REAL WOOD MINSTRELS, AND THE NEW PIANO-FORTE SOLOS, ON "SEMIRAMIDE" AND "DIXIE," FILL THE HOUSE TO OVERFLOW.

The entertainment as now presented, essentially differs from that given at any other house on Broadway, and possesses distinctive features which render it unlike any previously given form of amusement. Its specialties are:

1. A PERFECT DRAMA OF ILLUSION.
2. SEEMINGLY SUPERNATURAL MARVELS SURPASSING ALL "SPIRITUAL MANIFESTATIONS."
3. PIANO-FORTE SOLOS, by Robert Heller, on Steinway's Grand.
4. HELLER'S EXTRAORDINARY SECOND-SIGHT.
5. MAGICAL MINSTRELSY.
6. WITTICISM, DROLLERY AND MIRTH.

Doors open at 7½. Commence at 8.

Seats in orchestra stalls can be reserved without extra charge. for three days beforehand.

IRVING HALL. IRVING HALL.

FALLON'S STEREOPTICON.

This wonderful and beautiful exhibition will open for two weeks only, On MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 12, With a series of Instructive and elegant programmes, Illustrating the whole world, Together with the most Celebrated and exquisite Statuary, PORTRAITS OF OUR GENERALS, Local Views and Battles of the War.

Tickets 25 cents. Commencing at 8 o'clock.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—BROOKLYN.

TO-MORROW (Tuesday) EVENING, Sept. 13, ONE NIGHT ONLY OF GRAND OPERA. FAUST. WITH COMPANY, CHORUS, ORCHESTRA, TEUTONIC SOCIETY, MILITARY BAND, COSTUMES, &c., precisely as advertised this day to be given at the New-York Academy of Music.

Sales of secured seats continued at the Academy, Brooklyn, and at Root & Anthony's, Nassau-st., corner of Pine, New-York. Prices same as New-York.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE.—Fifth Collection District State of New-York, VIIth, Xth, XIIIth and XIVth Wards of the City of New-York.—Pursuant to the provisions of an act entitled "An Act to provide internal revenue to support the Government, to pay interest on the public debt, and for other purposes," approved June 30, 1864, notice is hereby given to all persons liable to pay taxes under said act, in the Fifth Collection District of the State of New-York, that the Collector of said district has received from the Assessor thereof his annual collection list for the year ending April 30, 1865; that the taxes assessed by said Assessor have become due and payable; that the said Collector will attend to receive the same at his office, No. 561 Broadway, in the City of New-York, daily, (Sundays excepted,) from the twentieth day of September, A. D. 1864, until the tenth day of October, A. D. 1864, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M., and that all persons who shall neglect to pay the taxes so as aforesaid assessed upon them to the said Collector, within the period of time above specified, shall be liable to pay ten per centum additional upon the amount thereof.

Dated NEW-YORK, September 9, 1864.

JOSEPH HOXIE, Collector Fifth District, State of New-York.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE Collector's Office, Thirty-second District of the State of New-York, comprising the First, Second and Fourth Wards of the City and County of New-York.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has received his Annual Collection List from the Assessor of the Thirty-second Collection District of the State of New-York, and that the duties specified therein have become due and payable, and that he will attend in person or by deputy, at his office, No. 130 Broadway, on MONDAY, the 19th day of September instant, and from day to day thereafter, except Sundays, until and including the 11th day of October next, from 10 o'clock in the morning until 3 o'clock in the afternoon, to receive the same.

All persons who shall neglect to pay the duties and taxes so as aforesaid assessed upon them within the time specified, will be liable to pay ten per centum additional upon the amount thereof. Any person may at his option pay such duties before the time herein specified. Government funds only received.

DATED NEW-YORK, Sept. 9, 1864.

SHERIDAN SHOOK, Collector.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, July 22, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to chapter 236, Laws of 1859, that the circulating notes of the LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, New-York City, an incorporated bank whose charter has expired, will be redeemed AT PAR by the Superintendent of the Banking Department, at the New-York State Bank, Albany, and at the Leather Manufacturers' Bank, New-York City. The outstanding notes of the said Bank must be presented for redemption within six years of the date of this notice; and all notes not presented for payment and redemption within the time above specified will cease to be a charge upon the funds in the hands of the Superintendent for that purpose.

H. H. VAN DYCK, Superintendent.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that a sale of property, according to law, for unpaid assessments on real estate for regulating, grading, constructing sewers, &c., will take place at public auction, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on MONDAY, the fourteenth day of November next, at 12 o'clock at noon of that day, and be continued from day to day, until the whole shall be sold.

The detailed statement of the property to be sold is published in the New-York *Daily News*, a daily newspaper printed and published in the City of New-York, copies of which may be had on application at this office, and at the office of the *Daily News*.

By order of the Comptroller.

AUGUSTUS PURDY, Clerk of Arrears.

Department of Finance, Bureau of Arrears. Aug. 8, 1864.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS OF THE COMMON COUNCIL will meet every day, during the present week, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of making arrangements to receive the regiment returning on furlough, for the purpose of recruiting. Also, to make suitable arrangements to give those already arrived, and about to depart from the seat of war, an entertainment. Commandants of regiments now home on furlough, whose term is about to expire, are requested to communicate with the committee, by letter addressed to the Chairman or Secretary of the committee, No. City Hall.

JOHN HARDY, Chairman.
E. W. TAYLOR, Secretary.

THE COMMITTEE ON CROTON AQUEDUCT of the Board of Councilmen will meet on SATURDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

Councilman HEALY,
Councilman HEFFERNAN,
Councilman FITZGERALD,
Committee on Croton Aqueduct Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON CLEANING STREETS of the Board of Councilmen will meet on MONDAYS, at 1 o'clock P.M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman KOSTER,
Councilman HAVILAND,
Committee on Cleaning Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON STREETS OF THE Board of Councilmen will meet on WEDNESDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

PATRICK H. KEENAN,
PATRICK RUSSELL,
MICHAEL BROPHY,
Committee on Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M. All parties having business with the committee are invited to attend.

GEORGE McGRATH,
JEREMIAH HEFFERNAN,
CHARLES RILEY,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON DONATIONS AND Charities of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock, M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties having business before the Committee, are requested to attend.

SAMUEL WEBSTER,
WM. S. OPDYKE,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Donations and Charities.

THE COMMITTEE ON SALARIES AND Offices of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M.

All parties having business before the Committee are requested to attend.

CHARLES RILEY,
MICHAEL C. GROSS,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Salaries and Offices

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Councilmen will hold a meeting in Room No. 5 City Hall on every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee are invited to attend.

PATRICK RUSSELL,
MICHAEL BROPHY,
WM. JOYCE,
Committee on Roads.

THE COMMITTEE ON MARKETS OF the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman SCHAEFER,
Councilman COOK,
Committee on Markets.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

EVERY DAY AND EVENING THIS WEEK, COMMENCING MONDAY, Sept. 12, 1864.

GRAND OPENING
GRAND OPENING
OF THE
REGULAR DRAMATIC SEASON,
REGULAR DRAMATIC SEASON,
REGULAR DRAMATIC SEASON,

with a POWERFUL AND TALENTED DOUBLE COMPANY, including numerous old favorites, and many new names, under the direction of E. F. TAYLOR, STAGE MANAGER.

MRS. J. J. PRIOR,	MR. M. LEVICK,
MRS. FRANCE,	MR. J. D. GRACE,
MRS. W. L. JAMIESON, late Miss C. Alford.	MR. T. HADAWAY,
	MR. L. MESTAYER,
MISS J. CLEAVER,	MR. J. BRIDGMAN,
MRS. KOOK,	MR. B. PORTER,
MRS. GRACE,	MR. W. L. JAMISON,
MISS H. WALBY,	MR. E. HAVILAND,
MISS C. MONELL,	MR. TONY DENIER,
MISS LE BRUN,	MR. R. J. FRANCE,
MISS THOMPSON,	MR. H. CUNNINGHAM,
MISS LAW,	MR. ANDERSON,
MISS GERMAIN,	MR. STEVENS,
MISS ANSON.	MR. HUNTER,
&c., &c.,	&c., &c.

MR. J. M. HUGHES..........Prompter.
MR. GEO. HEILGE..........Scenic Artist.
MR. FRANK W. PETERSCHEN..........Musical Director.
MR. C. BURNS..........Machinist.
R. CUTLER..........Properties.
F. WILSON..........Gas and Calcium Light.
R. WALKER..........Costumer.

The entire Museum has been thoroughly renovated. THE LECTURE-ROOM newly decorated and ventilated.

NEW SCENERY, COSTUMES, AND PROPERTIES, AN ELEGANT PROSCENIUM AND DRAPERY, PAINTED EXPRESSLY BY THE TALENTED YOUNG AMERICAN ARTIST, W. H. HAYES, and every accessory to a

FIRST-CLASS PLACE OF AMUSEMENT.

The Management, resolved to render the DRAMATIC DEPARTMENT THIS SEASON most BRILLIANT AND EFFECTIVE, announce an ENTIRE CHANGE OF ENTERTAINMENT AFTERNOON and EVENING.

AFTERNOON, AT 3,

A NEW MASONIC DRAMA, written by C. W. TAYLOR, Esq., BROTHER OF THE ORDER, ENTITLED

THE SIGNET OF KING SOLOMON; OR, THE TEMPLAR'S DAUGHTER.

NEW LOCAL SCENERY BY MR. GEORGE HEILGE.

EVENING AT 7½.

THE DOMESTIC DRAMA, IN TWO ACTS, BY HOWARD PAUL, Esq., OF

LOVE'S DISGUISES.

TO CONCLUDE WITH THE GREAT FARCE BY W. H. LULER, Esq., JONES' BABY.

THE GREAT TOM THUMB COMBINATION
THE GREAT TOM THUMB COMBINATION

A GREAT SUCCESS.
BRILLIANT! GLORIOUS! TRIUMPHANT!
BRILLIANT! GLORIOUS! TRIUMPHANT!

THREE PERFORMANCES EACH DAY, IN THE LECTURE ROOM, at 11 A. M., and at 3 and 7½ P. M., in conjunction with the Dramatic Company.

GEN. TOM THUMB, HIS BEAUTIFUL WIFE, COMMODORE NUTT, ELFIN MINNIE WARREN, A MARRIED COUPLE, A BACHELOR AND BELLE, all four combined less in size and weight than a small-sized man.

"WE SHALL NEVER SEE THEIR LIKE AGAIN."

At the 11 o'clock Morning Levee, AT WHICH TIME THERE WILL BE NO EXTRA CHARGE FOR SEATS, they will appear in

THE IDENTICAL WEDDING COSTUME worn on their Marriage-Day, February 10, 1863.

At each Levee they will perform ENTIRELY NEW AND ORIGINAL CHARACTERS, SONGS, DUETS, DANCES, &c.

The laughable piece entitled NEW YEAR CALLS WILL BE PERFORMED EVERY EVENING.

TONY DENIER IN HIS GREAT STILT ACT.

THE GRAND ORCHESTRION will play at short intervals. Day and Evening.

EXTRAORDINARY LIVING HUMAN NOVELTY, JUST BROUGHT FROM CIRCASSIA.

MARVELOUS LIVING AFRICAN MUD-FISH, GIANTS, DWARFS, ALBINOS AND A MILLION OTHER CURIOSITIES.

30,000 *feet of fresh air per minute diffused through the house.*

NOTICE.—The entertainments of the MORNING and EVENING are less crowded with visitors than those of the afternoon.

Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

BARNUM'S SPECIAL NOTICE.

During the short engagement of GEN. TOM THUMB and FAMILY, the spacious EGRESS will be opened into Ann-st., through which visitors can pass out and avoid the crowd. All necessary precautions have been taken to secure the comfort of visitors.

P. T. BARNUM.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

INAUGURAL SEASON OF GRAND OPERA, COMMENCING MONDAY, SEPT. 12, 1864.

LEONARD GROVER..........DIRECTOR.
CARL ANSCHUTZ..........CONDUCTOR.

The Academy has been carefully and elaborately redecorated and ornamented during the Summer, and several important improvements have been effected.

The opening performance, Gounod's Grand Opera, in five acts.

MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 12, FAUST,

Originally given in America with the following cast:

FAUST, his original assumption..M. FRANZ HIMMER
MARGUERITE, her original assumption..........Mlle. MARIE FREDERICI
MEPHISTOPHELES..........M. JOSEPH HERMAN
(Quite accorded one of the very first lyrico-dramatic assumptions known to the operatic stage.)
SIEBEL..........Mme. BERTHA JOHANNSEN
VALENTINE..........M. HEINRICH STEINECKE
WAGNER..........M. ANTON GRAFF

Soldiers, Students, Peasants, &c.

GRAND FANFARE MILITAIRE, in the fourth act, by the ENTIRE GRAND CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA, assisted by the members of THE TEUTONIA SOCIETY, and by Mr. MENTZ'S FULL MILITARY BAND.

The costumes entirely new, and of the MOST MAGNIFICENT CHARACTER, are made from the models imported by Mr. J. GRAU.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.—Notwithstanding the enormous expense with which the presentation of this opera is attended, there will be NO ADVANCE IN PRICES.

Parquet and Dress Circle, $1; Secured seats, 50 cents extra; Family Circle, 50 cents; Amphitheatre, 25 cents; Secured Boxes, $2.

The sale of secured seats continues at the Academy; at Beer and Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Root & Anthony's, Nassau-st., near corner of Pine; and till 9 o'clock in the evening at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

SECOND OPERA NIGHT, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14, only time, most positively, this season, MARTHA.

MATINEE.—Grand Matinee, SATURDAY next, at 2 o'clock, FAUST.

Entire admission, ONE DOLLAR; no extra charge for securing seats. Seats may be secured every day this week at the regular offices.

TO-MORROW, (Tuesday,) FAUST entire, at the Brooklyn Academy of Music.

The Director has been assisted during the Summer, in preparation for the ensuing season—new artists, new costumes, new operas, et cetera—on the European Continent, by Mr. ADOLF BIRGFELD; in England, Mr. HARRY PALMER.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

Sole Lessee and Manageress..........Mrs. John Wood.
Stage Manager..........J. H. Selwyn.

COMMENCEMENT OF THE SECOND WEEK OF THE FALL AND WINTER SEASON. MONDAY EVENING, SEPT. 12, 1864, on which occasion Mrs. JOHN WOOD will appear for the first time in two years in her talented impersonation of Jenny Leatherlungs, in the farce of JENNY LIND.

Granby Gag..........by..........MR. E. LAMB
His first appearance at this theatre.
Baron Swigitoff Beery..........MR. W. DAVIDGE
His first appearance this season.
Mr. Leatherlungs..........MR. T. J. HIND

Previous to which the highly-successful drama of MIRIAM'S CRIME, in which Miss Irving, Miss Amilie Harris, Messrs. J. H. Stoddart, B. T. Ringold, C. T. Parsloe, Jr., T. J. Hind, and W. Holston, from the London theatres, will appear.

In active preparation an entirely new dramatization of Charles Dickens' celebrated novel of MARTIN CHUZZLEWIT.

Doors open at 7¼; performances commence at 7:45.

A CARD.

MR. WALLACK begs to state, in order to meet the general desire of the public for CHANGE AND VARIETY in the performances at his Theatre, that in addition to the NUMEROUS NEW PLAYS, COMEDIES, DRAMAS, &c., to be produced, some of the finest standard comedies, such as the SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL, THE RIVALS, ROAD TO RUIN, SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER, MONEY, CLANDESTINE MARRIAGE, LONDON ASSURANCE, and the last season's most successful production, ROSEDALE, will be occasionally given.

EXHIBITION OF THE VICTORIA REGIA.

Two giant water lilies of the tropic zone, with leaves 18 feet in circumference, are the whole day in bloom. Can be seen for only a short time daily, from 7 A. M. till sunset, at West 59th-st., corner of 8th-av., Broadway and Central Park.

Admission, 50 cents; children, 25 cents.

E. BALLEKE, Proprietor. H. MARTIN, Manager.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment of enameled furniture, in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also, mattresses and paillasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.

AMUSEMENTS

GRAND PRESENTATION CONCERT AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

To be given under the direction of the NEW-YORK MANUFACTURING JEWELERS' ASSOCIATION, FRIDAY EVENING, SEPT. 30, on which occasion a PROGRAMME OF UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION will be presented by the most POPULAR AND ACCOMPLISHED ITALIAN, GERMAN AND ENGLISH ARTISTS, who have been engaged for this NOVEL MUSICAL EVENT.

Tickets to all parts of the house, ONE DOLLAR.

A PECULIAR AND ORIGINAL FEATURE. READ! READ! READ!

A VALUABLE PRESENT WITH EACH TICKET.

To each ticket sold is attached A COUPON, which entitles the purchaser to A BEAUTIFUL PRESENT, varying in value from ONE DOLLAR TO FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS, AT RETAIL PRICES, which present the purchaser of the ticket may receive IMMEDIATELY on presentation of the coupon to the Actuary of the Association, in THE PLACE WHERE THE TICKET IS PURCHASED.

The presents will be given from the IMMENSE STOCK OF JEWELRY.

PIANOS, DIAMONDS, CELEBRATED "EMPIRE" SEWING MACHINES, SILVER WARE, BREAKFAST SETS, TEA SETS, GOLD WATCHES, TOILET SETS, SILVER WATCHES, BRACELETS, GUARD CHAINS, BROOCHES, SOLITAIRES, STUDS, RINGS, &c., &c., &c., and an ENDLESS VARIETY of BIJOUTERIE AND OBJETS DE VERTU, now on exhibition at the new and elegant COMPANY'S DEPOT, NOS. 542 AND 544 BROADWAY, at which place ONLY tickets can be purchased on and after MONDAY, SEPT. 12.

THEIR DEPOT is fitted up in a style of UNAPPROACHABLE SPLENDOR, and the public is respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves.

The immense variety of BEAUTIFUL AND USEFUL ARTICLES TO BE GIVEN AWAY to ticket purchasers.

E. H. ELIAS, Actuary.

Full particulars of concert in future announcement.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—BEGINS 7¾.

Lessee and Manager..........WM. WHEATLEY

MONDAY, Sept. 12, 1864, SECOND WEEK of the highly successful engagement of EDWIN FORREST, who will appear for the FIFTH TIME, AS CORIOLANUS, in the great Poet's Tragedy of the same name.

ATTRACTING EACH EVENING OVERFLOWING AUDIENCES.

SCENERY, DRESSES and APPOINTMENTS, ALL NEW.

Mr. FORREST will be sustained in the principal roles by Mrs. Farren, Isabel Freeman, Mrs. Skerrett, J. C. McCullough, J. G. Burnett, J. W. Collier, G. Becks, J. C. Nunan, J. Hagan, E. B. Holmes, Danvers, Seymour, &c.

TO-MORROW, SIXTH NIGHT OF EDWIN FORREST. CORIOLANUS.

DUKE'S MOTTO NIGHTS.

THE PUBLIC DEMAND for a repetition of THE DUKE'S MOTTO, as evidenced in the THRONGED HOUSES, which witness its representation, induces the manager to announce its performance every WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY. HENRI DE LAGARDERE, WM. WHEATLEY.

Admission 75 cents; secured seats in parquet and parquet circle, $1; family circle, 30 cents.

SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

WINTER GARDEN.

CROWDED HOUSES! CROWDED HOUSES! MR. JOHN S. CLARKE EVERY EVENING in the grand DOUBLE BILL, comprising, for the twenty-sixth time, the comedy of EVERYBODY'S FRIEND, and THE IMMORTAL TOODLES.

Mr. Stuart begs, on the part of Mr. Clarke, to offer the expression of his acknowledgements to the public and the press, for that enthusiastic support and approbation which has borne his engagement on with such BRILLIANT AND NIGHTLY INCREASING SUCCESS, now into its fifth week.

The undiminished delight and enthusiasm with which this gifted artist, so aptly described by one of our ablest writers, as "THE EMBODIED GENIUS OF FUN," is nightly received by audiences perhaps THE LARGEST AND MOST CULTIVATED ever assembled in this theatre, renders it impossible to make any alteration in the bill.

MR. JOHN S. CLARKE will, therefore, appear TO-NIGHT AND EVERY NIGHT, as MAJOR DE BOOTS, AND TIMOTHY TOODLES.

Doors open at 7¼; commence at 8 o'clock.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

MR. WALLACK has the honor to announce that his establishment will open for THE USUAL FALL AND WINTER SEASON, MONDAY, SEPT. 19, 1864, with a COMEDY by DION BOUCICAULT, never acted in this Theatre.

NEW SCENES, DRESSES, FURNITURE, PROPERTIES, and APPOINTMENTS, THE CAST comprising the GREATEST TALENT.

Further particulars, with description of IMPROVEMENTS IN THE THEATRE, &c., &c., in future advertisements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Director..........MAX MARETZEK

OPENING OF THE ITALIAN OPERA SEASON, MONDAY, Oct. 3, 1864.

Full particulars in future advertisements.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS

MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES, No. 652 BROADWAY.—The superiority of these instruments has of late been amply demonstrated by the voluntary testimony of the foremost artists of the day, who claim for them excellencies of tone and workmanship hitherto unobtained by any other makers.

Mr. GOTTSCHALK'S constant use of the NEW SCALE CHICKERING GRAND PIANO-FORTES has severely tested their musical qualities, and resulted in establishing the justice of the very flattering estimation in which they are held.

A. H. GALE & CO.—PIANO-FORTES. Manufactory and Warerooms, No. 107 East 12th-st., New-York.

STEINWAY & SONS'

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.

The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others, is, that the firm is composed of five practical pianoforte makers, (father and four sons,) who invent all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms, Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st., between Union-square and Irving-place, New-York.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE

Is admitted the best Piano-forte made, because the maker, beside being a practical mechanic of long experience, is also a thorough musician, thus combining advantages possessed by no other manufacturer in the United States. Such is the testimony of S. B. Mills, Robert Heller, Geo. F. Bristow, Wm. Mason, C. Jerome Hopkins, Charles Fradel, Max Maretzek, Carl Anschutz, John Zundle, Maurice Strakosch, Giovani Scencia, and every good musician in the United States. All musical ears at once admit their great superiority. Warerooms No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal-st.

UNITED PIANO-FORTE MAKERS, No. 84 Walker-st., New-York. All the stockholders being superior practical workmen, this Company is able TO OFFER PIANOS AT LOWER PRICES THAN ANY OTHER FIRST-CLASS HOUSE. Every instrument guaranteed for five years.

HAINES BROTHERS, PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS. Warerooms No. 758 Broadway. PIANOS TO LET AND FOR SALE ON INSTALLMENTS.

RAVEN & BACON, Piano-Forte Manufacturers, Wareroom, No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway. A full assortment of our well known PIANOS constantly on hand, warranted in every respect. Purchasers will do well to examine our stock and prices before making their selections.

FIFTY NEW PIANOS, MELODEONS, Alexandre and cabinet organs, at wholesale or retail, at prices as low as any first-class instruments can be purchased. Second-hand pianos at great bargains—prices from $60 to $200. All the above instruments to let, and rent applied if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. There being some five different makers of pianos in this large stock, purchasers can be suited as well here as elsewhere, and perhaps a little better. 10,000 sheets of music, a little soiled, at 1½ cents per page. Cash paid for second-hand pianos. HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway, N. Y.

MASON & HAMLIN RESPECTFULLY announce that they have now completed the occupation of their greatly enlarged factory, and effected other arrangements for the large increase of their manufacturing facilities. They therefore confidently expect to be able henceforward to supply orders for their CABINET ORGANS promptly, without that inconvenient delay to which purchasers have been subjected, from the fact that for more than a year past they have been continually several hundred instruments behind orders. An assortment of styles from $110 to $600 each may be found at their New-York warerooms, No. 7 Mercer-st.

A FIRST-CLASS CONTRALTO IS OPEN for engagement in a good quartette choir. Inquire at BEER & SCHIRMER'S, No. 701 Broadway, or of Signor ABELLA, No. 61 West 14th-st.

THE ELECTION IN MAINE.

The Prospect Encouraging—Unpopularity of McClellan—The People have no Use for a Peace Candidate.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

PORTLAND, Me., Friday, Sept. 9.

Beside the enjoyment, long denied me, of spending a cool and pleasant Summer and Autumn in a Northern State, I have had the grateful task imposed upon me of engaging in the political campaign. For the last three weeks the State has been literally in a blaze of excitement. Meetings have been held everywhere, in every county, village and hamlet. The Union men have been much more active than the Democrats. Indeed, the latter scarcely commenced moving until after the Chicago Convention had nominated McCLELLAN. This nomination is unquestionably the most acceptable that could be made for the Democrats of this State; for they, as well as their brethren throughout New-England, have been always in the vanguard of that section of the Democratic party which clamors for war. The Peace men are principally leaders, the masses being too proud of the glorious record of our army to receive with much patience the suggestions of the Wood-Vallandigham junto. The nomination, therefore, of McCLELLAN, and still more his letter, of which we have just received the first telegraphic report is especially welcome to the Democracy of Maine. Their reasoning is of course crooked and their enthusiasm devoted entirely to the man and not at all to the platform. It follows, as far as I can judge, and I am tolerably well acquainted with the political indications in this locality, that the nomination of McCLELLAN will gain votes from the masses who are generally carried by the banners, devices, watch words and other familiar claptrap of parties, but will lose the influence and working enthusiasm of the thinking masses and the leaders of the Democratic party. Maine has ever contained a large mass of reflecting men who cast their votes according to their convictions, and are entirely independent of party. Thus in 1855, the issue being the Maine Law, the Republicans, who supported that measure, were in a *minority* of 16,000. In 1856, when the issue was raised by the nominations of FREMONT and BUCHANAN, they were in a *majority* of 16,000. The votes of this middle, independent class of men will this year be cast against the Democrats. We may therefore expect an increased majority for the Union ticket.

The most important subdivision of the contest is the election of representative to Congress from this district. The present incumbent is L. D. M. SWEAT, who went hand and glove with the ultra Copperheads during the whole of the last session of Congress. He has been renominated, and, his record having been very fully exposed, has received some very damaging blows. Indeed the Copperhead paper of this city has scarcely deigned to reply to a single one of the numerous accusations that have been brought against him. He himself has made one speech in which he made a very public and halting defence of his conduct. I understand that he has little hope of a reelection. He was one of the most strenuous defenders of the Camden and Amboy Railroad, and his conduct in that respect has been severely criticized. His opponent is JOHN LYNCH, a wealthy merchant of this city, of whom it is sufficient praise to say that no one can be found to speak ill of him. He will undoubtedly be returned. Union men will also be returned from all the other districts, and Maine will be saved the disgrace of numbering among the delegation a rank Copperhead.

By the time this letter reaches you the telegraph will probably have announced the result of the election, and I do not hesitate to predict a glorious victory for the Union party. The old proverb, "as goes Maine, so goes the Union," which has always, except in a single instance, proved true, will again be verified on Monday. The people feel that if McCLELLAN is a peace candidate they have no use for him; and that if he is a war candidate they do not care to trust his friends and supporters, who are many, while he is but one, and a weak backed one at that. They fear that the sentiments of GEORGE B. McCLELLAN, however honest and patriotic they may be, would avail little against the fierce fanaticism and determined will of such men as Seymour, Wood, Vallandigham, Cox, Voorhees, Long, *et id genus omne*. Look out, therefore, for a big gun from Maine. Its echoes will dismay the Copperheads more than those of the glorious blast from Vermont; for they really believe now, as they did in 1856 and 1860, that they ha ve some strength in this State. W.

FROM MISSOURI.

Politics in Missouri—Course of the Democratic Leaders—Celebration in Honor of our Recent Victories—The Progress of Enlistments for Home Defence—Attempt to Destroy the Quartermaster's Stores.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Sept. 9, 1864.

The self-styled Democracy of Missouri are holding a convention at this time in this city, to nominate a State ticket. A candidate for Governor has already been nominated in the person of Gen. THOMAS L. PRICE, a promisent Democratic politician and a man of wealth and influence. In his speech accepting the nomination he indorsed the platform of the Chicago Convention "heartily," and promised his hearty support to the two-faced nominees McCLELLAN and PENDLETON. This is significant here, and shows, if further proof were needed, how united the Democracy is on the great issue before the people of the North.

There is something very instructive and provocative of reflection in listening to the speeches of the Democratic leaders now throwing their moral weight into the scale with treason and rebellion. They clamor about the liberty of free speech, and pass resolutions condemning in the most harsh and bitter terms the Government authorities, for prohibiting it, yet they do not point to a single instance where the Government, or any one acting by its authority, prohibited free speech, when not used to utter rank treason! All the vials of their wrath are poured out upon MR. LINCOLN, whom they denounce as "tyrant," "usurper," and "military autocrat;" while they have not a single word of condemnation for JEFFERSON DAVIS, who commenced his career in perjury and theft, and will end it, as certainly as that God sways the destinies of the world, in infamy and shame. The simple truth is, that they start off with a mental abnegation of the war and its cause—Slavery. The only enemies of the Government in Missouri are men who still adhere to Slavery; those who are opposed to it will not oppose the Government. It is no matter in what shape this principle is presented, the result will be the same.

The recent successes of the national arms under SHERMAN and FARRAGUT were appropriately celebrated here a few nights ago. Speeches were made by Col. ROBERTS, of the First Kansas, Mr. KASSON, Member of Congress from the loyal State of Iowa, and CHARLES D. DRAKE, the able champion of freedom, of this city. Col. ROBERTS has retired from service, on account of ill-health, but his manly voice is raised for the country in the political field, as his "good sword" was in the tented field. MR. KASSON, the Fessenden of the House, delivered one of the most able and telling speeches ever heard in St. Louis. The vast assembly in Court-house-square was held spellbound by the clearness, force, and eloquence of his patriotic speech. His tribute to the ability and fidelity of MR. LINCOLN as Commander-in-Chief, and his splendid encomiums of GRANT, SHERMAN, and FARRAGUT, and the brave men under them, elicited the most unbounded enthusiasm and applause, which speak well for the feeling in the hearts of the people upon the most important subject before them—the struggle of the National arms. It becomes more apparent daily that the great need is military success. When news of our victories by land or water comes, rebels, traitors and their sympathizers shrink back abashed and confounded, and it is with the utmost reluctance that they acknowledge the defeat of their friends in the South. They essay to damn Union victories with faint praise, but are careful not to go too far in such miserable toadyism to their masters, the slave owners of the rebellious States. At the coming elections the important question will be solved whether such men will be allowed to vote; whether they will be allowed to openly overthrow the National authority, by placing men in power whose every word and thought are against law and order, as embodied in the Constitution and Government of the United States. In the meantime loyal and patriotic citizens abate no effort to maintain both, and are keeping a strict watch upon their would-be destroyers.

Enlistments under the call of Order No. 107, for nine regiments for home and State defence and service, are very tardy, and it is apparent that except a different course is pursued, the regiments never will be filled.

The plan laid down in that order was when a company was raised to report the same to the militia officer of the district, and, after his approval was obtained, to forward the application for commission to the Commanding General. It will be recollected that loyal men only were called for, and as it is notorious that the State militia, "pioneers and all," are disloyal, it was hardly to be expected by those who were posted that the militia officers would approve the appointment or commissioning of loyal men, whom it has hitherto been their effort to put down and, in many instances, destroy. Instances to illustrate this might be cited by the score, but it is not necessary to a full understanding of the case, especially when the Platte City affair is so fresh in the minds of all.

Maj.-Gen. ROSECRANS, to counteract the evil effect of the militia opposition, has ordered the appointment of a committee of ten in each district where a regiment is to be raised, the committee to consist of an equal number of Radicals and Conservatives, whose duty it shall be to inquire into the character for loyalty, honesty and fidelity of those seeking commissions, and if these committees are not appointed by the citizens, it shall be the duty of the Commander of the district to appoint them and see that they act. In this way it is expected to facilitate the organization of the home regiments, which it is useless to disguise are needed and should be in the field.

A diabolical attempt to destroy the U. S. Quartermaster's stores in this city night before last was happily discovered and frustrated, before any material damage was sustained. It appears that some adroit incendiary had introduced a common valise into the warehouse, and about midnight the watchman of the premises was attracted by an explosion and outburst of flame. Running to the spot he discovered the valise with a stream of burning turpentine flowing from its side. He immediately threw sand, the only remedy in such a case, on the flames, and, calling loudly for assistance, soon succeeded in quenching them. An examination of the valise discovered the presence of an infernal machine, consisting of a 24-hour clock, arranged to explode a percussion cap, by means of a gunlock with a hair trigger, the cap in turn to explode some gunpowder and a quantity of spirits of turpentine contained in bladders packed in the valise. The plan was ingeniously laid and would have proved successful but for the presence of the watchman. The stock in the warehouse is valued at $2,000,000, which the cowardly spirit of the "rule or ruin" policy would have been gratified to see destroyed. Investigations are afoot to detect the incendiary, who, it is said, was discharged from employment in the warehouse some short time ago because he was known to be a member of the treasonable organization known as the Order of American Knights. B.

THE TURN FEST.

The First Day's Proceedings.

THE BUSINESS MEETING.

At an early hour of yesterday morning, the Turners from this City, with their guests, repaired to Turner Hall, where the business meetings are held, for the purpose of organizing. A large number of ladies, both from this City and abroad, who had come out, despite of the driving rain-storm, were in attendance, and occupied seats in the galleries.

At 10 o'clock the assembly was called to order by Mr. METZNER, President of the New-York Turn Verein, who, after welcoming the visitors in a few neat remarks, explained the object of the great gathering. He observed that no nation on the face of the earth had paid so much attention to the development of the human body as the German, who, acting on the principle that to make a good man it was necessary to combine bodily strength with that of the mind, had paid more attention to gymnastics than any other nation. To cultivate and propagate the gymnastic art among their friends and countrymen was the object of the Turner societies, who had come hither to form a more close union than ever before.

These remarks were loudly cheered by those present, after which the meeting was declared open for business, the following permanent officers being elected: Mr. STIEFEL, of St. Louis, President; LANGE, of Brooklyn, Vice-President; LOEWENTHAL, of New-York, and FETTING, of Hartford, Secretaries.

On motion of Mr. METZNER, the delegations were called, when the following Turn Verein were found to be represented: New-York, Brooklyn, Bloomingdale, Williamsburgh, Strattonport, New-Brooklyn, Morrisania, East New-York, Albany, Troy, Buffalo, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Yonkers, Jersey City, Hudson City, Hoboken, Union Hill, Carlstadt, Egg Harbor City, Trenton, Newark, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Baltimore, Georgetown, D. C.; Washington, Memphis, Tenn.; St. Louis, Mo.; Cincinnati, Peoria, Ill.; Chicago, Dubuque, Milwaukee, Madison, Wis.; Boston, Springfield, Worcester, Providence, Rockville, Conn.; Hartford, New-Haven, Bridgeport.

The election of judges for the contests during the festival was then gone into, resulting as follows:

For Turning on the Apparatus—Messrs. Heesler, of New-York; Brown, of Hartford; Ermscher, of Williamsburgh; Engelhard, of New-Haven; and Glueckner, of Strattonport.

For Jumping—Messrs. Ed. Muller, of New-York; Brown, of Bloomingdale; and Lehman, of Boston.

For Fencing—Messrs. Stoppel, of Union Hill; Schmidt, of Williamsburgh, and Weilhard, of Boston.

The discussion on the creation of a General Turner League (Turn-Verband) was then opened, and after a lengthy debate the following gentlemen were chosen a committee to draft a plan for a general organization of all Tum Vereine: Conrad, of Pittsburgh; Buehler, of Georgetown, D. C.; Lange of Brooklyn; Metzner, of New-York; Schneider, of Bloomingdale; Peterson, of Williamsburgh; Fetting, of Hartford; Stiefel, of St. Louis; Trott, of Worcester; Heintz, of New-York; Tossnack, of Boston; Knapp, of Boston; Merz, of New-York; Faust, of Trenton; and Sigel, of New-Haven.

MR. FETTING, of Hartford, then on behalf of the visiting Turners, thanked the New-Yorkers for the kind and hospitable reception, and after the transaction of some unimportant routine business, the meeting adjourned, with three rousing cheers for their brother and first President of the New-York Verein, Gen. FRANZ SIGEL.

AFTERNOON PROCEEDINGS.

Jupiter Pluvius having put in a peremptory veto on the projected excursion to the Central Park and Lion Brewery, a social reunion at the hall of all members was arranged by the committee, which, commencing at an early hour of the afternoon, was continued until it became time to adjourn to the new Stadt Theatre, where

THE EVENING ENTERTAINMENT

took place. This large new theatre, capable of seating 2,900 persons, was fairly crowded, notwithstanding the interdiction of the music by the police. The committee in charge of the entertainment overcame the obstacles thus presented in a very able manner and by selecting appropriate pieces for declamation and singing by members, and a few gymnastic exercises, all of which were well executed, succeeded in entertaining the audience quite satisfactorily.

At the close of the entertainment the Turners again repaired to the Turn Hall, where a few hours were agreeably spent.

To-day the grand procession and picnic at Jones' Wood will take place, which if the weather should be fine, will be a sight rarely met with.

ARRIVED.—The United States steam transport *Karnak*, Capt. THRANE, arrived on Sunday from Port Royal, brings home a number of released army officers from Port Royal, who were brought from Charleston by flag of truce. They are mostly Surgeons and Assistant Surgeons.

Surgeon R. S. Satterlee Breveted.

Surgeon RICHARD S. SATTERLEE, Medical Purveyor United States Army, who ranked as Major, has received the successive brevets of Lieutenant-Colonel, Colonel, and finally Brigadier-General, the latter dating from Sept. 2. The gratifying honors are bestowed, as is officially stated, "for diligent care and attention in procuring proper army supplies, as Medical Purveyor, and for economy and fidelity in the disbursement of large sums of money."

Gen. SATTERLEE appears on the army register as having entered the army in February, 1822; he has been in the service ever since. For the past ten years he has been in this City, and since the war has had the onerous and responsible duties to perform, for his able and faithful attention to which he has been promoted. The General comes from good stock, his father being among the first to volunteer in the Revolution; he was subsequently Captain in the first Regular Regiment of the United States, (Hazan's Legion,) was in many of the trying ordeals of those days, and died of a wound received at the battle of the Brandywine.

This promotion of Surgeon SATTERLEE has given great pleasure to his numerous friends and intense satisfaction to the Medical Corps of the United States Army. It is the second instance of the recognition that rank justly belongs to them, and that they, for meritorious conduct, will receive it. The late Surgeon-Gen. LAWSON was the first Surgeon breveted; it was during the Mexican war, and he received his brevet for dashing, gallant conduct on the field. The present war has afforded numerous instances of gallant conduct on the part of members of the corps, and as to their attention to the sick and wounded, the records of the bastle-fields and hospitals attest their unwavering devotion and fidelity. They have lost, too, in killed, wounded and prisoners, more, proportionally, than any other branch of the army.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Attempt at Murder in William-street.

A VOLUNTEER WITNESS HELD AS A PRINCIPAL—REMARKABLE CASE.

Shortly before 3 o'clock on Sunday morning two persons, named JOHN QUINN and MARTIN CHURCHILL, became involved in a quarrel at the house No. 265 William-street, during which the latter alleges that JOHN QUINN drew a revolver and fired at him, fortunately without doing any great harm. The Fourth Precinct Police were soon on the spot, and QUINN was arrested. Yesterday he was taken before Justice DOWLING at the Tombs, where he was confronted by CHURCHILL, who made an affidavit in which he stated that JOHN QUINN had shot at him with a revolver, with the design of taking his life. JOHN was on the point of being committed on the charge of attempting to commit murder, when a man came forward and offered himself as a witness. He said his name was DANIEL QUINN, a brother to the accused. The magistrate admitted him as a witness, and he swore positively that he was present during the whole quarrel, saw the whole of it, and that JOHN QUINN did not fire the pistol. When asked who did it, he hesitated. Upon being closely pressed for an answer, he suggested that he was not bound to criminate himself. The Justice of course admitted the soundness of that doctrine as a principle of law, but at the same time reminded the witness that he must remember the peculiar and unusual manner in which he had forced himself before the court as a witness, and that the object of the magistrate was to ascertain, if possible, who had been guilty of the heinous offence charged by Mr. CHURCHILL. DANIEL was furthermore informed that, having volunteered as a witness, and been accepted as such, he was bound to divulge the whole truth, or go to prison. The witness then stated that he fired the pistol at Mr. CHURCHILL, but said he did it in self-defence. DANIEL was therefore locked up, and the original prisoner, JOHN, was discharged. There is no affidavit against DANIEL, however, and he will doubtless be discharged to-day.

The Knife in New-York.

TWO SERIOUS STABBING AFFRAYS IN SALOONS.

On Saturday night, at a late hour, the saloon of JOHN WEIL, No. 178 Christopher street, was the scene of a brutal, and, it is believed, fatal stabbing affray. A quarrel took place there between two intoxicated men, named JOHN QUINLAN and CHAS. SCHULTZ, during which the proprietor, with the assistance of one SCHULMARICH, ejected them from the place. Soon after the men returned—QUINLAN being armed with a large carving knife. Another attempt was made to get them out of the saloon, when QUINLAN plunged his knife into the lower part of SCHULMARICH'S abdomen, inflicting a ghastly and probably fatal wound. QUINLAN immediately fled, but yesterday the Police of the Ninth Precinct took him into custody. The wounded man was conveyed to Bellevue Hospital by Officer HUBBARD. His physicans think he cannot survive....On the same night, PIERCE SKEHAN, proprietor of the ale-vaults at No. 62 Liberty-street, had a quarrel with JOHN PERDUE, recently discharged from his employ. In the midst of angry words which were given on both sides, PERDUE drew a dirk-knife, and made an attack on SKEHAN and a man named DOWDELL, who was present. SKEHAN received a severe wound in the side, and DOWDELL was dangerously stabbed in the groin. The latter was conveyed to the New-York Hospital. PERDUE was arrested by Officer DONAHUE, of the First Precinct, taken before Justice DOWLING, and committed to the Tombs to await the result of the injuries inflicted by him.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

UNSAFE BUILDING IN CENTRE STREET—THE WALL OF A TENEMENT HOUSE CAVED IN.—Between eight and nine o'clock yesterday morning the rear wall of the three-story tenement house, No. 76 Centre-street, corner of Worth, fell in with a loud crash. A great panic ensued among the tenants, who, it seems, were taken entirely by surprise, and, for a time, owing to the great confusion, it was supposed that some persons had lost their lives. Information was immediately sent to the Sixth Precinct Station-house, and Capt. JOURDON, with a squad of men, went to the place. Upon examination it was found that no one had received serious injuries. Capt. JOURDON, seeing that the wall on the Worth-street side was much sprung and cracked, and in such condition that it might fall at any moment, therefore stationed a number of men near the building to prevent people from endangering their lives. The tenants occupying that portion of the house near the defective walls have been compelled to abandon their apartments. Capt. JOURDON has notified the Inspector of Unsafe Buildings, and it is thought it will be necessary to demolish the entire structure. It is owned by MR. HORACE F. CLARK.

ANOTHER MAN SHOT IN THE FOURTH WARD.—Late on Saturday night, GEORGE WOODS, residing at No. 52 James-street, went into the liquor-store of JOHN OLIVER, No. 62 Cherry-street, where he had a quarrel with the barkeeper. WOODS was very noisy and abusive, and OLIVER ejected him from the place. While WOODS was standing on the sidewalk, he was shot in the leg by some person unknown. OLIVER was arrested, but WOODS being unable to identify him as the person who shot him, he was discharged. The wound it is thought will not prove fatal.

A SOLDIER ASSAULTED AND ROBBED.—OWEN CASEY, a soldier residing in Twelfth-street, was robbed on Saturday night of his watch and $70 in greenbacks, in the following manner: CASEY, WILLIAM BROWN, LOUISA BRADY, and another woman, had been out riding together during the evening—the soldier meantime becoming much intoxicated. About 10 o'clock the party stopped at a lager-bier saloon, at the corner of Sixty-fifth-street and First-avenue. When they came out of that place, CASEY was assaulted by the other members of the party, knocked down, and while he was lying insensible on the walk, his watch and money were stolen by them. They then fled in different directions. Sergeant MCCONNELL and officer MAHONEY, of the Nineteenth Precinct, some hours after arrested BROWN and the woman BRADY, from whom they recovered the watch and $40 of the stolen money. Justice CONNOLLY committed them for trial.

CRUSHED TO DEATH.—RICHARD O'KEEFE, aged 7 years, was accidently killed on Saturday night, by being crushed between a heavy truck and the platform in front of the storehouse, No. 230 Cherry-street. Deceased was conveyed to the residence of his parents, No. 85 Pike-slip. WM. H. PADDOCK, the driver of the truck was arrested and held to await the result of the inquest.

THE WIFE MURDER IN THE FOURTH WARD.—Mrs. MARY FERRIS, late of No. 31 James-street, who had her head split open with an ax in the hands of her husband, FRANK FERRIS, as published in the TIMES of yesterday, died on Saturday night at the New-York Hospital. The Coroner will hold an inquest on the body to-day. He had been in the habit of brutally beating his wife for a long time past, and two or three days ago he told a woman, named BRADLEY, that he intended to kill his wife and then commit suicide.

PRIZE FIGHT THIS MORNING.—A prize fight takes place this morning between two young men hailing from the Eighteenth Ward, named MCCABE and KEEFE, for $200. Neither have yet appeared in the prize ring, but both are noted young bruisers in Mackerelville.

DROWNED.—JOHN MACKEY, a laborer, in the employ of the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company, on Saturday night, fell overboard at Pier No. 1 North River, and was drowned before he could be rescued.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

BROOKLYN CITY MORTALITY.—The total number of deaths last week was 170, of which 19 were men, 20 women, 64 boys, and 67 girls. The principal causes were: Cholera infantum, 30; marasmus, 28; convulsions, 17; consumption, 16; inflammation of brain, 9; diarrhœa, 6; diptheria, 5; dysentery and whooping cough, 4 each; scarlet fever, 2; croup, 2, &c., &c. Under one year of age, 50. Natives of the United States, 136; Ireland, 26; England, 2; Germany, 1; unknown, 3; British America, 2.

SAILOR FOUND DROWNED.—The body of a man, dressed like a sailor, was found in Wallabout Bay on Friday evening. It is supposed that he was drowned while attempting to escape from one of the receiving ships. The remains were taken to the dead-house for identification.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON SHIPBOARD.—A sailor on board the Italian bark *Resolute*, lying at Middle Pier, Atlantic Dock, fell through the hatchway yesterday, and was instantly killed. The Coroner was notified.

RECRUITING IN BROOKLYN.—Recruiting is very dull at present. The quota having been filled, the bounties are not as large as formerly, and this fact induces the brokers to take substitutes to other parts, where more money can be made. This week it is expected that recruiting will commence in the Second and Third Congressional Districts, in order to aid the First District (Queens, Suffolk and Richmond) in obtaining a sufficient number of men to fill their quota. The bounties will be about $700 for one year recruits. It is estimated that since the commencement of the war, Brooklyn has furnished about 40,000 men, for which two and a half millions of dollars have been expended.

THEFT.—A fellow called at the house of JAMES PRITCHARD, in Fifth-avenue, near Thirteenth-street, Gowanus, on Saturday, stating that he had been sent to repair the roof. He was permitted to go upstairs, and seeing a good coat worth about $18, threw it out of a near window, and then came down, and went off with it. The same man entered several houses in the neighborhood in the same way.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

The Paterson Fall Meeting.

The racing world of New-York and its surroundings, anywhere within hailing distance, is on the *qui vive* for the inauguration of the Fall Meeting at Paterson, N. J., which takes place to-morrow, (Tuesday.)

In our issue of Saturday we recapitulated some of the leading events of the meeting, and gave a list of the horses already on the ground, or in its immediate vicinity. Since then other stables have arrived, and by this time the Canada steeple-chase horses, destined to be so prominent a feature in the sports of the second day, will have joined the rank and file of the galaxy of thoroughbreds who are to take part in the doings of the week. The greatest excitement prevails in connection with "The Jersey St. Leger" Race on the first day, to which there are no less than 27 entries, with every probability of a large field putting in an appearance at the post when the saddling-bell rings. This will be a most exciting contest, as will also be the two-mile heat race on the same day for all ages. The mile-heat contest for horses of any age, which is the opening affair of the meeting, will also bring a large field to the post. All the arrangements which are now perfected are most complete as far as regards the comfort and enjoyment of the visitors, and thoroughly worthy of the gentlemen who are at the head of affairs, and are determined that their Fall meeting shall eclipse their Spring one, brilliant as that was.

Rumors of all kinds are as usual afloat concerning the probable winners, it is best, however, to take no heed of them, but to wait and see the horses at the post.

THE TWENTY-MILE TROT TO-DAY.—This match against time, and the testing of the power and endurance of the trotting horse, will take place at the Fashion Course to-day. The backer of time lays $1,000 to $500 that the trotting horse *Captain McGowan* cannot accomplish the feat of trotting twenty miles within the hour. The backers of time and of the horse are equally confident of success, time being the favorite at odds in the betting. The only two horses who have, to our recollection, trotted twenty miles within one hour are *Trustee* and *Lady Fulton*. *Nous verrons.*

Base Ball.

MUTUAL VS. ATLANTIC—CHAMPIONSHIP GAME.

Should the weather be propitious this afternoon, a most interesting and exciting display of the game of base ball will take place on the Capitoline ball ground, Brooklyn, between the above celebrated clubs. The Mutual Club of New-York, is considered among the ball-players the leading club on Manhattan Island; while the Atlantic Club of Brooklyn, is looked upon as the champion club of both Manhattan and Long Island. The Atlantic Club have contended against all comers during these number of years, and justly held the title of "champions," until the Eckford Club of Williamsburgh, two years ago, wrested the laureis from the famous Atlantics. This year, however, the nine of the Atlantic Club have practiced together, and such thorough discipline has been established as is always certain to secure a victory against any other nine on the continent. The Mutual gentlemen last week contended against some of the best clubs in this State, all of whom they defeated easily, with a view of practice for this important match, as well as a holiday excursion. Although the players are not allowed to bet on the result of the game, the excitement and speculation among the partisans of the respective clubs is intense. It is expected that at least 15,000 to 20,000 spectators will be present to witness the trial of skill in the ball field. Every necessary arrangement has been made for the comfort of visitors.

Naval Movements.

THE NEW FLEET OF UNITED STATES SCREW-TUGS.

Considerable interest has been manifested by the Navy Department in the success of the new fleet of tugs building at various stations along the Atlantic coast. Strong and efficient tugs have long been needed by the blockading fleets, and it was found that the old wooden tugs that ply along our rivers were poor substitutes for the service. Accordingly a fleet of screw-tugs, with iron hulls, was commenced some months since, and are now being pushed along toward completion. The fleet is composed of two classes—the first, 350 tons, and the second 170 tons burden. The cylinders in the first class will be 44 inches by 30 inches stroke, and those in the second class will be 34 inches by 28 inches. The builders will supply the machinery. There are five of the first class and four of the second. The following are the names, &c.:

Names.	Where Building.	Builders.
Pinta	Chester, Pa.	R. Son & Archibald
Nina	Chester, Pa.	R. Son & Archibald
Pilgrim	Wilmington, Del.	Pusey, Jones & Co.
Fortune	East Boston	James Tetlow.
Speedwell	East Boston	James Tetlow.
Standish	East Boston	James Tetlow.
Mayflower	East Boston	James Tetlow.
Triana	New-York	William Perine.
Maria	New-York	William Perine.

PRIZE CASES.

The following prize cases have just been adjudicated by the Fourth Auditor of the Treasury, and are ready for payment: *Osage, Brooklyn, Harriet Lane, Minnesota, Wabash, Cumberland, Susquehanna, Monticello and Pawnee.*

A Lady's Escape from Richmond—Condition of the Rebel Capital.

From the Boston Transcript, Sept. 6.

A lady who left Richmond on the 25th of August, and who arrived in this city within a few days, gives an account of her sufferings and the state of affairs in the rebel capital, a synopsis of which we deem of interest to the public. She is a native of Fredericksburgh, Va., but the principal part of her life has been passed in Massachusetts. In January, 1861, she went to Richmond to visit her mother, with whom she remained until her decease.

In December, 1863, being anxious to return North, where her husband and son resided, she obtained a pass for herself and little daughter through the rebel lines. On reaching the Blackwater River, she was arrested as a spy, taken to Petersburgh, and subjected there to an insulting inquisition by the rebel Gen. PICKET and his staff officers, who used every exertion to obtain evidence sufficient to bring her to trial by court-martial. Failing in that, they sent her to Richmond, where she was imprisoned in Castle Thunder four weeks, and subjected to great indignities. She was finally released through the influence of two Scotchmen by the name of GIBSON, and Capt. ALEXANDER, (who was in command of the prison,) by whom she had been kindly treated, so far as was in his power without being suspected by his superiors.

On receiving her trunks from Petersburgh, all valuables were found to be abstracted, for which the officer would give no account.

On her release, she, in company with a Mrs. BEACH, who with her three children had also been her companions in prison, obtained rooms and engaged in making pies, which they sold to the soldiers at two dollars each. In this way she managed, by great self denial, to lay up about $700 in Confederate money. Last month, hearing that the Confederate authorities had determined to send all northerners out of their territory, she determined to make another attempt to reach home, and finally succeeded in obtaining a pass from Maj. CARRINGTON.

In company with Mrs. BEACH she rode in a wagon over rough roads from Richmond to the Lower Potomac River, where she engaged a noted blockade-runner named RICHARDSON to convey her across to the Federal side. After one fruitless attempt to cross in a canoe, and remaining three days on the bank—subjected all the time to the threats of RICHARDSON, who had taken her last dollar, of returning her to Richmond as a spy—she at last obtained passage in a boat belonging to him, manned by four negroes, who, after rowing fifteen miles down the river, at last found a spot to land, as they thought, in safety.

On nearing the bank, hower, they were startled at the report of a musket; but as they were too near to attempt to put off, they were taken prisoners by a detachment of the Fifth Massachusetts Cavalry, under Lieut. WHITE. In the boat was the noted BELLE SOMERS, who has made several trips to Washington, and who is considered by Richmond people a spy in the service of JEFF. DAVIS. She was arrested, together with a companion named ANNIE MAGUIRE, but both were afterward released.

The lady reports the people of Richmond decidedly in favor of closing the war as they best can. They have lost all faith in the establishment of a separate Confederacy. The streets are now guarded by old gray-headed men, who have shut up their places of business, and been substituted for boys who have been sent to the front.

Capt. POINDEXTER, who has had charge of recruiting, said he had enlisted his last man in Richmond, and has now proceeded to Florida in search of recruits. The prices of articles of consumption are enormous—wood being $100 per cord, corn meal $80 per bushel, flour $2 50 per pound to the poor, and bad at that; $5 per dozen for tomatoes, and $3 per quart for potatoes.

Gen. Burnside on the War.

A SPEECH AT BROWN UNIVERSITY CENTENNIAL

Gen. BURNSIDE was in Providence during the Centennial celebration of Brown University, and attended some of the exercises. In reply to a sentiment he made a speech, in the course of which he said:

When our nation was in danger, it became the duty of every citizen to do all in his power to aid the existing authorities in their efforts to stay the danger. By the fulfillment of their duty our army—I may say our gallant, efficient army—was created; and no unimportant element of that army was constituted by the gallant volunteers from this noble State, who were almost the first to go to the capital for its defence; and among them were many of the distinguished graduates of this noble institution, who have performed noble and gallant service in our army, and many are now performing such service; and I, as one who has been dignified and honored by the title of an honorary graduate of Brown University, beg to thank you for the kind remembrance in which you have held those graduates on this auspicious day.

But, my friends, I may be excused if I say to you that whilst we should remember the services of these gentlemen, and the estimation in which they are held by the community, we should not forget that a duty devolves upon us which we should be induced to perform from the same motives which induced them to go to the field. A duty devolves upon us to support and foster that army. It should be encouraged. It should be reinforced. It is actuated by principles which have been taught to its prominent members, by this institution and kindred institutions in our country, and it is now essentially composed of a body of men who are determined to do all in their power to reestablish the authority of the Government over every foot of its territory, and to see that all causes of bickering shall be forever eradicated from our social system. In order that they may be able to accomplish this, it devolves upon us to do all in our power to sustain them.

There can be no such thing as laying down of arms, or cessation of hostilities, until the entire authority of the Government is acknowledged by every citizen of our country. Any action of that kind on the part of our people would, my friends, I assure you, result in the overrunning of our border, and a positive, determined demand for indemnity to men who are now raising their hands against the Government which never did them aught but good. There can be no such thing as compromise until the absolute and positive authority of the Government is acknowledged.

Now, my friends, you have put this army into the field and placed it under the control and direction of prominent successful leaders. The news of the last few days should convince every true friend to his country that our Western army is led by as good and true soldiers as ever trod shoe leather, and who will dare to say that he who is in command of all our armies is not a gallant, loyal and truthful soldier. Is there a man within the sound of my voice who doubts the honesty and ability of Lieut.-Gen. GRANT? Is it not the duty of every loyal citizen of the United States to support him? Would it not be cowardly for us to say that this rebellion cannot be crushed and the authority of the Government sustained? There is in my mind no question of it.

Our army is not a mercenary army. It is composed of our own citizens. Every praying man in the army—and there are a great many more of them than we are apt to imagine—I say, every praying man in our army asks of God daily, almost hourly, that peace may be reestablished; but whilst that desire is uppermost in his heart, no honest, loyal and true soldier will ever consent to a division of his country.

We can do much here to encourage and reinforce our armies in the field. They not only want numbers, but they want encouragement, and we should all cease from making discouraging remarks, from writing discouraging letters, and using influences which weaken men that we have sent to the field.

I beg that I may be excused for having dwelt so prominently upon this topic.

I will content myself with thanking you for the kind remembrance in which you are pleased to hold the graduates and honorary graduates of your institution who have been and are now in the army.

CHANGE OF BASE WON'T SAVE HIM.—HON. JOHN A. PETERS in his admirable speech in the City Hall the other evening, made a remark of a suggestive character, which brought down the house in a most emphatic manner. Referring to MCCLELLAN and his prospects, and the obstacles in the way of reaching the White House, MR. PETERS said: "If he couldn't take Richmond, making Washington his base, you may safely swear he will never take Washington, making Richmond his base!"—*Portland Press.*

[Advertisement.]

THE BALM OF A THOUSAND FLOWERS is a delightful compound, highly and delicately scented, for use in the toilet, imparting beauty, comfort and health to the skin, cleansing the teeth, and preventing their ulceration and decay, perfuming the breath, and rendering it sweet and fragrant.

For the nursery, at this season of the year, the Balm is invaluable. It will in every instance prevent and cure those eruptions of the skin from which infants suffer so much in warm weather. A few drops poured into a basin of pure cold water will never fail to cure and sooth.

It is entirely free from any injurious matter, and may be used with the greatest safety and confidence by all mothers and nurses.

Price 75 cents per bottle. For sale by all Druggists.

[Advertisement.]

Dr. W. H. Gregg:

DEAR SIR: I have been suffering for a long time with what physicians call Diseases of the *Prostate Gland*, and *Retention of Urine*, and was unable to obtain any relief until I used CONSTITUTION WATER, which began to produce its curative effect after taking one or two doses, and no man can be more grateful than I at the results, having suffered all that a man could suffer, and live; and rather than be deprived of the medicine, I would be willing to pay *Fifty Dollars* a bottle for it.

It has not only cured me, but several other officers in my district have been cured by it, and I would recommend every body suffering from any diseases of the kidneys to use Constiution Water.

RICHARD LUSH,
Sergeant 17th Ward Police.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1861.

Sold wholesale by MORGAN & ALLEN, No. 46 Cliff-st., and all Druggists.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

A BAD BREATH THE GREATEST CURSE THE HUMAN FAMILY IS HEIR TO.—How many lovers it has separated—how many friends forever parted! The subject is so delicate your nearest friend will not mention it, and you are ignorant of the fact yourself. To affect a radical cure use the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers" as a dentrifice, night and morning. It also beautifies the complexion, removing all tan, pimples and freckles, leaving the skin soft and white. For sale by all druggists.

Passengers Arrived.

In U. S. steam transport Karnak, from Port Royal—Surgeon L. D. Waterman, 8th Ind. Cav.; Surgeon P. E. Sickler, 10th N. Y. Cav.; T. H. Bailhack, H. B. Bates, H. T. Bird, A. Billhart, H. Brown, S. L. Burdett, S. G. Clarke, J. H. Croesman, J. C. Dixon, J. F. Finlay, H. D. Garrison, J. M. Gray, L. A. Grimes, E. B. Hale, J. L. Krauter, H. B. Noble, H. T. Persons, C. G. Robertson, G. H. Russell, H. V. Rutledge, L. M. Sackett, F. Schell, J. F. Taggart, S. D. Tobey, J. E. Walton, A. N. Weir, G. A. White, G. A. Wilson, J. M. Wishard, M. H. Young, O. J. Walton. J. McCrudy, all released Surgeons and Assistant Surgeons brought from Charleston by flag of truce; Judge J. M. Latta, of Maryland; Capt. Russell, U. S. N.; A. P. Bashford, U. S. N.; F. W. Sanborn, U. S. N.; F. Constant, D. C. Benjamin, Charles Eckhardt, Edwin Currier, Capt. J. G. McWilliams, M. C. Leouard, Mr. and Mrs. Fisher, Mrs. Cone and child, Mrs. Lieut. McNelly and child, and 17 in the steerage.

MINIAT